All the News
For Twelve Cents
Per Week.
Try
THE MORNING STAR,

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Giles & Murchison

Stock

—OF—

Hardware

Tinware Etc.,

To be Sold at a Great Reduction In Prices.

The undersigned has assumed the management of the sale of the entire Stock of the late firm of GILES & MURCHISON, which will be offered at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of all close buyers.

Country Merchants

Will find it Greatly to their Interest to Get the List of Prices,

As Goods will be SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED, or probably ever will be again.

Retail trade desired, and all in want of any goods in our line are earnestly invited to call and avail themselves of the present opportunity to fill their wants

At Unheard-of Prices.

The Stock will be kept up to its former HIGH STANDARD, and NEW GOODS will arrive as often as occasion requires.

J. W. Murchison, Agent.

jan 1 tf

Is There Any Reason

In the word why the one price cash Racket Store should not sell goods as cheap or cheaper than any house in the city. We sell our goods as we advertise them, the quality and width as described. We have been in this city very near seven years and have not lost all told one hundred dollars by credit customers. With a record as clean as this; with men to run the business that know no rule but to work and attend to every branch of the business, with the cash to buy goods from the manufacturers and auctions, and every where that there can be a real bargain found. Read our prices. Come and look at our stock and be convinced. We will treat you right.

One thousand Felt Sailor Hats, all colors, at 25c each, former price 50c; banded with sweat band for 35c, worth first of season $1 00. A big lot of Silk Ribbon received—No. 5 at 5c per yard, No. 12 at 10c, No. 22 at 18c and No. 40 at 25c. This lot of Ribbon is of the newest shades of color and is at least 40 per cent. lower than we have ever been able to sell it before. Table Linen, we have extra value. In Towels we have the different styles; a large Cotton Towel at 5c. extra large at 10c. A fine Linen Towel 18x36 inches at 23½c each.

A big lot of Ladies' fast black seamless Hose at 10c. Ladies' ribbed Hose, fast black at 10c. A fine line of good Satteen worth 10c. now 8½c. New goods, no old stock. Come and try us and see if we don't have what you want at the Big Racket Store of Wilmington, N. C.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop's.

feb17 tf

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C

Importers and Jobbers

American, English And German

Hardware

Tinware,

Earthenware,

Cutlery,

Guns,

Ammunition &c.

sep 23 tf

Seed Potatoes.

40 barrels Selected EARLY ROSE POTATOES.
20 barrels as usually sold.
25 barrels S. H. MOLASSES,
100 barrels CUBA "
100 barrels P. R. "
25 barrels N. O. "
700 barrels FLOUR.
2000 bags FOUR.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street,
feb 26 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Flour, Flour.

1188 bbls. Flour.
1500 sacks Flour.
20 tons Hoop Iron.
900 Spirit Casks.
50 barrels Gine.
500 bags Peanuts, 50 bbls. E. R; Potatoes, 25,000 lbs. Meat. Also, Molasses, Tobacco, Can Goods, Hay, Oats, Meal and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

jfeb 3 D&W tf

Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CIGARS.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.

dec 9

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LV.—NO. 141. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,677

If You Want
ALL THE NEWS
IN GOOD SHAPE,
Read
THE MORNING STAR.

OUTLINES.

Proceedings in Congress yesterday.—Death of the Bishop of the Northern Catholic Diocese of California and Nevada.—Death of a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade, China and Japan.—Continuation of the trial of the Aquia Creek train robbers.—Battle with bandits—two of the Hughes gang captured; the leader wounded; one of the posse killed.—The question of wages between the Southern Railway and its employes settled.—Revolution in Cuba—martial law declared in the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago.—Sugar planters of Cuba threatened with bankruptcy on account of over-production.—Washington news—Postmaster General Bissell resigns; Congressman Wilson to be his successor.—A Kansas flour mill destroyed by fire.—The Savannah riot—the ex-priest under police protection.—Celebration of Dr. Hoge's semi-centennial at Richmond, Va.—Death at Raleigh of State Senator Franks.—Forty men entombed in a mine in New Mexico—it is feared that all will perish.—The electrical strikers in New York still out.—Movements of the U. S. war-ships.—Northeastern Railroad of Georgia.—Cotton spots and futures.—Chicago grain and provision market.—Seaboard Air Line—an injunction against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.—Yesterday's New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent., with last loan at 1¼ per cent., and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton dull; middling gulf 5 13-16c; middling uplands 5 9 16c; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $1.90@2.75; good to choice do. $2.80@3.95; wheat—spot firm and ¼c lower, No. 2 red in store and at elevator 58c; afloat 59½@59¾ cents; corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 49¼ cents; afloat 50¾ cents; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 33½@34 cents rosin firm; strained common to good $1.40@1.45.

Japan has given European governments to understand that she doesn't desire any interference by them in the mill between her and China. She's got a double twist on John's cue and feels entirely competent to wipe the floor with him.

Captain Gale, who is now a resident of Ontario, was born on the site where Chicago now stands and remembers the time when there was "only one log store in the settlement." We don't think there is even one "log store" in it now.

Jim Jump claims to be the boss egg eater of Kentucky. After getting outside of twenty-two the other day, he issued a challenge to any man in the State to tackle an egg pile with him for $50. Men like Jump can keep the hens humping.

Detectives in St. Louis have just arrested several members of a joint stock company which was running a mint in opposition to Uncle Sam. It is estimated that they have coined and put into circulation $1,000,000 of silver coins and made $500,000 by the operation.

During the year 1894 the arrivals of immigrants in this country numbered 248,983 against 488,776 for 1893, notwithstanding the fact that the emigrant ship companies have offered big inducements by cutting down steerage passage rates to a very low figure.

According to the census giving the ownership of homes, out of the 12,690,152 homes and farms in the United States 1,186.175 are occupied by blacks and 224,595 by mulattoes. Of the blacks 207,616 own their farms and homes, and 978,558 are renters. Of the mulattoes 56,672 own and 167,923 rent.

Since seeing the picture of Mr. Addicks, of Delaware, who wants to go to the U. S. Senate we are not surprised that there should be strong opposition to his election or that his wife should want a divorce. No State should want to be represented by and no woman should be required to live with such a wild-eyed man.

Occasionally a citizen takes temporarily to the woods. Walter Goddy of Missouri did so and remained there. He disappeared several years ago, and was recently found in a big swamp, where he had made himself a cosy roost in a big hollow cypress tree. The reason he gave for retiring to the swamp was that he was disgusted with Missouri society.

Some of the clergymen in Hoboken, N. J., tried to prevent Col. Bob Ingersoll from lecturing in that town on Sunday night, and prevailed upon the mayor to instruct the police to prevent the lecture. The ministers had given Bob the best kind of an advertisement and when the police arrived they found the hall packed, and Bob sailing into "the Bible" as if he enjoyed the whole business.

It is said that Captain Howgate, who was tried in Washington for defrauding the Government fourteen years ago, danced for joy in his cell when he learned that the jury after deliberating for seventy-two hours acquitted him of the charge of embezzlement and forgery. As there are seven more indictments pending against him, he may have a chance to dance seven times more.

The city hall of Philadelphia has cost $31,000,000 and is still unfinished. It will be safe to say that it will never be finished until the job of making appropriations to it is finished.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Registration.
D. O'CONNOR—Real estate agent.
HALL & PEARSALL—Seed potatoes.
J. HICKS BUNTING—Are you afflicted.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

—Mr. F. H. Arthur, of Harrell's Store, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

—Miss Mamie Morris has gone to Columbia on a visit to friends and relatives.

—Mr. David Murphy arrived in the city last night with another car-load of horses.

—Mrs. Frank D. Alexander of Charlotte is here on a visit to her father, Mr. A. D. Brown. Miss Maggie Brown, who has been on a visit to Mrs. Alexander, returned with her.

—Messrs. Henry Grimes, North Carolina; T. C. Coxe, Asheville; E. J. Hale, Jr., Fayetteville; Wm. G. LeDuc, Fayetteville, E. G. Porter, Goldsboro; C. E. Norton, Sanford; I. B. Ezzell, Columbia; J. M. Baker, Dillon, were among the arrivals yesterday.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

—New York truck dealers quote kale 50@75c.; spinach, $1 00@2 00.

—Local forecast for to-day: Fair; warmer; high northeasterly winds.

—Firewood is in fair supply on flats in the docks at reasonable prices.

—The municipal election will be held March 28th next. Registration will begin on Monday, the 11th.

—The bill to abolish the Criminal Court of New Hanover county passed its second reading in the Senate yesterday.

—The Norwegian barque *Kong Sverre* cleared yesterday for Garston Dock, Eng., with 3,865 barrels rosin, value $5,780.30, shipped by Paterson, Downing & Co.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 38°; 8 p. m., 45°. maximum, 59°; minimum, 34°; mean, 46°.

Rainfall for the day .00; rainfall for the month up to date 2.88 inches.

FORECASTS FOR TO DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, followed by rain Thursday afternoon; southwest winds.

For South Carolina, generally fair; south winds.

Death of a Former Resident of Wilmington.

The many friends of Mr. Martin Schulken, formerly a resident of this city, but who has resided in Whiteville several years, will regret to learn of his death which occurred there yesterday. He was in business here for a long time and then removed to Whiteville, where he has been engaged in the general merchandise business ever since. He was 74 years and 4 months old, and leaves a wife and four children, all of whom reside at Whiteville; all grown and married. He has two brothers living—one in Germany, and Mr. Henry Schulken of this city. He has scores of relatives here; was a member of the old German military company here. His remains will reach Wilmington on the 11 50 o'clock to-day, and be escorted to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, where the burial service will be held immediately afterwards.

The Lockhart-Martin Contest.

The *Southern Index*, published at Rockingham, Richmond county, says: Evidence is now being taken in the case of the Congressional contest, in which C. H. Martin is contestant and James A. Lockhart is contestee, by W. F. Long, Esq., assisted by Mr. Maxcy Shaw, Jr., of Laurinburg. John D. Shaw, Jr., of Laurinburg, is representing the former and Walter H. Neal, of the same place, and Cameron Morrison, of this town, appear for the latter. The proceedings began at 10 o'clock Thursday and seem to be of much interest to the general public. It is thought that it will continue until the latter part of next week, as there are a great many witnesses to be examined.

The Colfax.

The revenue cutter *Colfax* arrived yesterday from a Southern tour. On Monday, when off Cape Lookout, an old submerged scow was seen in the pathway of navigation. Capt. Smythe brought up alongside and made fast to it, towing the dangerous obstruction to Bull's Bay, where he left it on the shoals. It was a hard job and took the entire day. The *Colfax* this month cruised 1,900 miles, assisting four vessels in distress, reporting two dangerous obstructions—one of which was removed and the other reported to the authorities at Washington. She has a clever set of officers who are hustlers and thoroughly understand their business.

COTTON FACTS AND FIGURES.

Receipts here yesterday, 194 bales; same day last year, 95.

Spot cotton dull in New York at 5 9-16 cents for middling.

Net receipts at the ports yesterday, 18,506 bales; stock, 950,089 bales.

New York futures closed quiet and steady. March 5.41, April 5.43, May 5.46, June 5.48, July 5.51, August 5.56, September 5.60, October 5.65, November 5.69, December 5.74.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE CRIMINAL COURT OF NEW HANOVER PASSED SECOND READING IN THE SENATE.

Death of State Senator Franks of Onslow Announced in Both Houses and Suitable Action Taken—Trustees Elected for the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock a m, by President Doughton, and prayer was offered by Rev Dr J N Cole.

The death of State Senator E L Franks was announced by a resolution offered by Mr Hoover, asking that the Senate adjourn till 8 o'clock p m, in respect to the memory of Mr Franks, who passed away from life at the Branson House, at 2 o'clock this morning. The resolution was adopted, and a motion of Senator Cook that the Senate meet in a body at the Capitol and escort the remains to the depot, was adopted. President Doughton appointed Senators Moody, of Stanly, and McCaskey, of Martin, to accompany the remains to the home of the deceased, at Richlands, in Onslow county.

After a tribute to the deceased by Senator Mewborne the Senate adjourned till 8 p m.

Mr Franks was President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock, with the Speaker in the chair, and prayer by Rev Dr Branson of this city.

DEATH OF SENATOR FRANKS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr Johnson of Sampson arose and sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following resolution:

WHEREAS, This House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Senator E L Franks of Onslow county, and

WHEREAS, In his death the Legislature has lost one of its most honored members and the State one of the best and most useful of her citizens, therefore

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives, that as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the said E L Franks, this House do now adjourn, to meet at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr Ray, the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr Peebles moved that a committee of six be appointed to join a similar committee of the Senate, to take such action in regard to the remains as may be deemed proper and necessary. Adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Peebles Lusk, McCall, Stikeleather, McKenzie and Cox.

Mr Johnson moved that a committee of two be appointed to accompany the remains to the home of the deceased. Adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. Brown, of Jones, and Woodard, of Swain.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate met at 8 o'clock this afternoon and took up the bill to abolish the Criminal Court of New Hanover and to establish circuit courts for Craven, New Hanover, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Wake, Edgecombe and Halifax counties. Mr. Cook, who was championing the bill, was quite sick, but was present and addressed the Senate. During his speech he became so exhausted that he was forced to take his seat and was allowed to continue his speech from his chair. The debate in favor of the bill was led by Messrs. Cook, Rice and Moody, and against it by Messrs Adams, Dowd and Fowler. Although it was a Fusion measure, Mr. Fowler made a determined fight with the Democrats against it. Considerable politics was infused into the discussion and finally an amendment offered by Mr. Cook excepting Wake, Wayne and Forsyth counties from the bill, and including Vance and Warren in it, was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Mewborne was also adopted, that the salary of the judges shall be paid by the counties instead of out of the State Treasury.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 19 to 22. Mr. Rice moved to suspend the rules and pass it upon its third reading. Mr. Fowler declared that this would be "gag law of the Tom Reed variety," and Mr. Dowd protested, whereupon Mr. Rice withdrew his motion and the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Iredell Meares was present and authorized Senator Adams to denounce as false a statement made by Mr. Moody to the effect that Judge Meares had presided over the Democratic assemblage at Wilmington when Vice-President Stevenson spoke there.

The Senate then went into an election of trustees for the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, and W. F. Debnam, Thos. B. Keogh and James B. Dudley were chosen. The Senate also formally elected H. G. Ewart as Judge and Robert McCall as Solicitor of the Criminal Court of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson and Madison, as did also the House at its afternoon session.

Little business was transacted in the House this afternoon beyond the introduction of bills, among which were the following: To regulate passenger railroad rates; to reduce the salaries of officers of the University 20 per cent.; to incorporate the Newbern Street Railway and Electric Co.; to prevent preferences in assignments.

The House to-night passed on its second reading the bill providing for additional directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Morganton, in order to put the Fusionists in control.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—58 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—119 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 110 bbls rosin, 82 bbls tar.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—10 casks spirits turpentine, 68 bbls tar.

Rafts—868 bbls rosin.

Total receipts.—Cotton, 194 bales; spirits turpentine, 28 casks; rosin, 1078 bbls; tar, 98 bbls.

THE LEXINGTON TRAGEDY.

Later accounts of the killing of Dr. R. L. Payne, Sr., by Baxter Shemwell, at Lexington, N. C., last Monday, say that the trouble began last Saturday night; when Payne, junior, met Shemwell in a barber shop, where, it is said, Shemwell drew his pistol and Payne started to draw his.

The families had been friends, but some trouble lately had, it seems, arisen over a matter of insurance business. The Paynes were interested in one drug store and Shemwell in another drug store which was kept by Shemwell's brother-in-law, who was also agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. Dr. Payne was medical examiner. It is said that Shemwell lately got another examiner, which created friction that grew. Thus it was that on Monday morning following the Saturday night meeting between Payne, Jr., and Shemwell, Payne, Sr., and Shemwell met in front of Payne's house.

After the first encounter, Dr. Payne and Shemwell were arrested and bound over to the Superior Court. Dr. Payne gave bond first and started home. Shemwell then gave bond and went through his drug store and followed Dr. Payne down the street, coming up behind him and his son, who was with him. Some one called to Dr. Payne and told him Shemwell was after him. The doctor turned around, facing Shemwell, who had a pistol in each hand. The doctor endeavored to push him away and Shemwell fired at him, the bullet taking effect in the doctor's breast. The doctor continued to push Shemwell out in the street; shoved him down and fell on him. The bullet had cut the large artery leading to the neck, and the doctor died in about twenty minutes.

It is claimed by one side that Shemwell made the attack with two pistols while the Paynes were unarmed. The other side claim that the Paynes were armed and that there were five clicks of a pistol in the hands of young Payne and that four pistols were found on the ground after the shooting.

The trial is set for next week before Judge Brown. Solicitor Holton will be assisted by B. F. Long, of Statesville; James E. Boyd, of Greensboro (who has been telegraphed for), and S. E Williams, of Lexington. Shemwell's counsel are Robbins & Raper, of Lexington, and C. B. Watson, of Winston.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Payne, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, N. C., brother of the late Dr. Payne, of Lexington, and Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, of Washington, passed through Raleigh Tuesday, on their way to the funeral of the murdered physician. Mrs. Sparrow is Dr. Payne's daughter.

Three Small Buildings Burned.

Three small frame dwelling houses on Fourth between Dawson and Wright streets were destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire broke out in a house occupied by Fred Guyer, colored, and spread rapidly thence to houses adjoining on the north and south—one occupied by Ben. Blount, colored, and the other by Miss S. Davis. Guyer owned the house he lived in, as did Blount; the other building was the property of Mrs. Alice Lippitt. All the houses were on fire when the department reached the place, although the firemen were prompt in responding to the alarm. The fire was soon gotten under control, and no other buildings were burned. The nearest fire hydrant was several squares away, requiring nearly all the hose on three reels to reach the fire.

Guyer had insurance for $300 on his house and $150 on furniture, with Mr. J. H. Boatwright's agency; Blount had insurance for $115 and Mrs. Lippitt $190, on buildings, with Mr. Jos. D. Smith's agency.

Wheelmen.

Mr. P. Heinsberger, Jr., has returned from attending the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Assembly League of American Wheelmen, which met in New York at the Grand Union hotel last week. He says there were about two hundred delegates present from all parts of the United States. Mr. Heinsberger was the only representative from North Carolina, being State delegate.

DIED.

SCHULKEN—In Whiteville, N. C., February 27, 1895, at 4 o'clock a. m., MARTIN SCHULKEN, aged 74 years 4 months and 5 days.

Remains will arrive on the 11.50 o'clock a. m. train, February 28th, from house escorted to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, where the services will be held immediately. Interment at Oakdale Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are You Afflicted?

CONSULTATION FREE.

Lady with long hair, representing the 7 Sutherland Sisters, will be at Bunting's Pharmacy, Y. M. C. A. Building, for one week beginning Thursday, February 28.

Information as to the proper care of the hair and scalp will be freely and cheerfully given.

Now is your opportunity; take advantage of it.

Scalp Cleaner, 50c per package. Hair Renewer, 50c & $1 per bottle.

3 50c packages for $1,25.

3 $1 packages for $2.50.

Bunting's Pharmacy,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

feb 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Seed Potatoes.

Choice Houton EARLY ROSE just received, in fine order and offered low.

A small consignment of

Mountain Butter.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
feb 5 tf D&W Nunt and Mulberry sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Registrars of elections for the City of Wilmington, hereby give notice to all concerned that there will be held a municipal election, for the election of two Aldermen in each Ward of the City of Wilmington on the Fourth Thursday in March (March 28th) 1895, that the polls for said election will be kept open on said March 28, 1895, from 7 o'clock a. m. until sunset at the places designated below, and that the registration books will be kept open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m., every day (Sundays excepted) commencing with Monday, March the 11th, 1895, and ending Wednesday, March 27th, 1895, at 6 o'clock p. m. at the places designated below:

W. McKvans, Registrar Upper Division First Ward. Registration and voting place on Fourth street near Harnett.

E. C. Woodbury, Registrar Lower Division First Ward. Registration and voting places, Phœnix Hose Reel house, on Fourth street.

J. G. Love, Registrar Second Ward. Registration and voting place, old Court House.

S. A. Craig, Registrar Third Ward. Registration and voting place, Giblem Lodge building, southwest corner Eighth and Princess streets.

Ed Daniels, Registrar Fourth Ward. Registration and voting place at engine house, on Ann street, between Front and Second streets.

Wm. Greer, Registrar Fifth Ward. Registration and voting place, Fifth Ward Hook and Ladder house, on Fifth between Castle and Queen streets.

feb 28 3t feb 28 Mch 10

The Southern Stock

Mutual Insurance Co.,

—OF—

Greensboro, N. C.

Offers Cheaper Fire Insurance,

By making every policy-holder a sharer in the profits of the Company All profits except a reserve of ten per cent. are returned to the policy-holders.

Capital, $100.000.00.

Subscribed by twenty capitalists, whose names represent over FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Policy-Holders are Non-Assessable.

DIRECTORS.

L. Banks Holt,	Bennehan Cameron
A. F. Page,	Thos. H. Holt,
J. S. Carr,	Sam'l McD. Tate,
D. G. Worth,	Lawrence S. Holt,
Donald McRae,	J. S. Spencer,
E. D. Latta,	Wm. E. Holt,
Edwin Shaver,	James P. Sawyer,
F. J. Murdock,	J. W. Scott,
L. M. Scott,	J. VanLindley,
E. P. Wharton,	J. M. Worth.

OFFICERS.

J. M. Worth, President.
E. P. Wharton, Vice-President.
A. W. McAllister, Sec. & Treas.

When your policy expires see that it is renewed in the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

STEDMAN & WORTH, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

feb 16 1m

Watch the Lady.

The lady looks happy.

Is the lady happy?

Yes, the lady is *very* happy!

What makes the lady so happy?

The lady is admiring the pretty Shoe she bought of French & Sons.

Don't you want to be happy? If so, come and examine our $1.50 and $2.00 Spring Heel Button Boots.

All kinds of Footwear at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

108 North Front St.,

feb 23 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

1831 The Cultivator 1895

AND

Country Gentleman,

THE BEST OF THE

AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture & Fruit-Growing, Live Stock and Dairying.

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest; such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Firesides Read by Every Member of the Family, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, in throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell.* It is liberally illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription Price is $2.50 per ann., but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1895.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS, in one remittance $ 4
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS, do. do. 10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS, do. do. 15

☞ To all New Subscribers for 1895, paying in advance now, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER WEEKLY from date of receipt of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers*,
no 16 tf Albany, N. Y.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coal by Steamer.

Now Landing by Clyde S. S. Croatan.

300 Tons

Choice Egg & Stove Coal.

It being impossible for sailing vessels to move by reason of the ice blockade North, I have had to freight Coal by steamer at much extra cost, although the price will remain unchanged in Wilmington.

I am now receiving several carloads of Tennessee Coal direct from the mines. J. A. SPRINGER.

feb 28 tf

ROYAL WORCESTER

W. C. C.

Corsets.

Received the highest award,

Medal and Diploma,

AT THE

World's Columbian Exposition,

Chicago, 1893,

Which is now on sale at

C. E. Gordon's,

N. E Cor. Market and Front sts.

feb 24 tf

Suits to Order.

We have over

400 SAMPLES

Of Spring Goods,

Ready for your inspection.

Suits to order From $15 Up.

No fit, no pay.

All we want is a CHANCE.

Give it to us. We guarantee satisfaction.

Yours for business.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Next Fourth St. Bridge.

Car fare paid on all purchases over $2.00. Phone 128. feb 24 t

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

30 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.
jan 27 2m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Progressive Institute,

DUNN, N. C.

A GOOD PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR Boys and Girls. MUSIC, ART, BOOK-KEEPING and CHEMISTRY taught. Address

D. B. PARKER, Principal.

feb 2 1m Dunn, N. C.

Leaders.

We Lead! Others follow. We are first a work first in cleanliness and first in price. Would you not rather pay a few cents more and get the best attention and work in the State? Common sense will answer the question. Give us a trial and let us convince you that we are telling the truth. A. G. Prempert Chiropodist will be pleased to wait on all needing services in that line.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
German Barber and Hairdresser,
Experts in Barbering,
11 South Front St.

Bicycles for '95.

If you ride, why not ride the best? We have them—

The VICTOR, The STEARNES, The CRESCENT.

These are the best Bicycles and the highest grade.

For further information and Catalogue, please call at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

feb 10 tf

The Sensation

OF THE

SEASON!

Almost everybody is shouting Bargains nowadays.

The louder the shouting the poorer the bargain. But we rather like the competition. It puts an edge on our endeavors, and makes us watchful of leadership.

These bargains are in the Store as well as in the newspaper.

Colored Dress Goods.

90c silk finished Henriettas, 65c yd.
90c French 20 twill Serge, all shades at 60c a yard.
65c Henriettas, 38 inch, all shades at 37½c a yard.
65c Serge, 17 twill, all shades, at 40c
90c Polka Granites, all shades at 65c
The most complete line of

Black Dress Goods

In the city. Fancy Cotton Fabrics for Summer. Wash Dresses.

Just arrived, pale shades in Organdies and Dimities of cob-web like texture, overspread with tiny flowered vines, at 35c a yard. A few light Blues and Greens, over which are scattered exquisitely tinted Dresden Flowers, with cool-looking leaf green at 35c a yard.

French Figured Swiss,

White ground with serpentine stripe and yellow-centred daisies, are of the latest artistic effects in these fine and beautiful fabrics at 35c yd.

Printed Irish Dimities in favorite shades at 12½c yard. French Ginghams in the latest patterns 25c yard. 37 inch Percales only 12½c yd. ½ Percales only 7c yd. A complete assortment in leading novelties in Wash Fabrics.

SILKS.

We have just received a beautiful line of Silks in exquisite shadings, pretty patterns for shirt waist. Have them in Fancy Taffetas, 45, 60, 75, 85, 90 and $1. Hubutei Wash Silk and Kakai wash Silk at 37½c, superior quality to goods selling in the market. Newest thing in MOURNING SILK. Crepette at $1.25 yd.

Echoes of Sunny France.

Laces woven in her sunny clime, Laces from the Danube and Rhine. Broderie Anglaise 75c to $1.50 yard. Duntelle Applique at 25c to $1 yard. Point de Milan at 60 to 90c yard. Point de Esprite at 25c to 35c yard.

New Embroideries.

A full line of Gents' Furnishings.

A few new styles in Gents' Fancy Laundered Shirts are on our counters. Our 50c Neckwear is huger now than ever before. Same quality but bigger shapes, those generous spreaders, you know. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to examine our Smith & Angell Half Hose. They are the best black in the world.

Pure English Silk bows, Tecks and Four-in-hands.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, and the finest 4-ply Linen Collars, "Barker Brand. A special bargain for this week will be the

10,000 yds Crash

Which we purchased a few days ago and will sell at FOUR cts per yard.

☞ Special attention given to mail orders.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK
No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

feb 24 tf

Nine Rich Men

In North Carolina

Out of Every Ten

Commenced life poor. They became rich by spending less than they made. Any one will get rich who continually spends less than he makes. Every young man of ordinary ability in Wilmington can and should save something every month.

Deposit your savings in the

WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

They will be safely kept, and interest will be compounded quarterly.

feb 24 tf

...S ANNOUNCEMENT.

...MORNING STAR, the oldest daily paper ... Carolina, is published daily except Sunday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 for three months, 50 cents per month, or one month, in ball subscription. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 10 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 00; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line each insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for had expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

—A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will inevitably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements ... square for each insertion.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1895

BROAD VS. NARROW POLICIES.

The day may come when the nations of the earth grown wiser than they are will strike down the barriers that ignorance or selfishness has erected between them and let their own ships and those of other nations come and go as unhampered as the winds that sweep the seas, when that invention of barbarism called a tariff will be no more, and one nation will no longer lay tribute upon the products of another. When that day comes the world will have entered upon the period of the emancipation of mankind, and not until then.

In its inception a tariff was simply plunder, tribute levied by freebooters on the ships that fell into their hands, and it is not the less plunder when perpetrated by an organized Government though done under the forms of law and for the avowed purpose of supporting the Government. The only redeeming feature about it is when the people consent to be plundered on account of the purpose for which the plunder is perpetrated.

The idea upon which a tariff is based is essentially selfish, if not dishonest, for it is an effort to support one Goverament by levying tribute upon the products of another, products frequently necessary to the comfort, welfare and happiness of its own people. This is barbarous and it is a fraud besides, for while it is apparently levying tribute upon the products of other nations and upon them, the tribute really comes from their own people who buy these products or exchange products of their raising for them, so that after all it is not the other nation which is made tributary to the tariff-imposing one but its own plundered and oppressed people

The cruelty of this system becomes the more apparent when we remember that the majority of the people of all nations are poor, are strugglers for bread, livers from hand to mouth, with whom life is a constant struggle for subsistence. Millions of these strugglers frequently go hungry, many of them so often so that hunger becomes their normal condition, while very few of the strugglers compared with the number who are not, are fed, clothed and housed as they should be.

The tariff laws that throw obstacles in the way of free intercourse between nations, reduce the supplies of foodstuffs that would be shipped from nations that might have to spare, which enhances the price of what is shipped, while the tariff duties imposed add that much more to the cost which the purchaser has to pay and is that much more exacted from his sweat and toil. There are very few nations which produce all that is necessary for the comfort and well-being of their people, but few which are not dependent upon others for something. There is not a European nation that is absolutely self supporting, and those that come nearest to being so do it because the masses of people eat the coarsest and cheapest kind of food as a matter of necessity, and in all of them the great problem is to find the cheapest way to feed the millions that must be fed.

Density of population, with the landed proprietorship which obtains in most of the countries on the other side of the oceans, imposes conditions on the majority of their populations which are not felt in our favored country, where the poor man has a better showing in the battle of life, notwithstanding the legislative discriminations against him, than he has in any other country under the sun. If the average toiler in the old world were fed and clothed and housed as the average toiler in this country is, there would be less occasion for iron-clad laws and standing armies.

The policy of every nation ought to be to make the necessaries of life as cheap as possible for the toiling millions and to encourage the free importation of every necessary of which they did not themselves raise an abundance. There should be no taxes imposed upon bread and meat and clothing, but on the contrary it should be the aim to make them as cheap as possible to the toilers whose scanty earnings go to buy them, and thus lighten the load they have to bear which is burdensome enough at best. Governments could find other ways of raising the revenues necessary by taxing the luxuries of the rich and making the extravagance and folly and vices of men take the burden from poverty, toil and virtue. If broad instead of the narrow policies were pursued the commerce of the world would grow apace, and the seas would be covered with the ships of nations bearing their products to and fro, and as food would be cheapened, there would be a growing demand for it until no country would have a surplus to carry over from one year to the other. There would then be no danger of over-production, for all the cultivated acres or all the additions that might be made to them from year to year could not produce more than the human family could use, and would use if they were fed and clothed as they should be. There is over-production not because the world cannot consume, but because it is prevented from consuming by trade crippling laws, and because short-sighted statesmen pursue narrow instead of broad and liberal policies.

* * *

The other side of the New England mill question was discussed before the Legislative Committee at Boston, Monday, and from this we learn that all of the New England manufacturers are not scared up at the prospect of Southern competition, and that many of them not only believe they can hold their own, but that there has been a good deal of exaggeration in the advantages claimed for the South. They all concede the fact, however, that in the manufacture of coarse goods the advantage is with the Southern mills. This is conceding a good deal more than they would have conceded a few years ago. Of course practical mill men know where the line is to be drawn between "coarse" and "fine" goods, for this is determined by the number of the thread used, but the distinction, strictly speaking, has never figured in this discussion as to the ability of Southern mills to make "fine" goods. Many of them are certainly making much finer goods now than they made four or five years ago, the possibility of making which would have been seriously questioned before it was demonstrated that it could be done, and others are now putting in machinery to make still finer. Where is the advance to "fine" goods going to stop? That is a question that these New England mill men who are not afraid of the South can't answer, but would probably like to be able to answer. But these New Englanders may rest easy, whether the South can compete with them or not, for they will not have much to fear for some years to come as the South will find field enough and profit enough in the goods her mills are now making without engaging extensively in the manufacture of the fine grades, the plants and machinery for which require large capital. When it becomes necessary to branch out, however, then these New Englanders may look out for competition that may give them some trouble.

* * *

The bill amending the charter of the city of Wilmington which has passed the State Senate should be more properly styled a bill to control the patronage of the city, for that is about all it aims at. The Legislature will elect the commissioners to make the appointments of the men who are to fill the respective places under the municipal Government, so that the party which controls the Legislature practically controls the working machinery of the city. They may succeed in selecting a competent and a responsible committee to do this work, but they will take pretty good care to select such as can be depended upon to carry out the programme of the men who are endeavoring to get a firm grip not only upon the State but upon the cities in the State, which is the inspiring motive at the bottom of these "reform" measures, the right name of which would be patronage grabbers.

We may not have a very plug navy but it takes 120,000 pounds of plug tobacco to keep the tars in a good humor.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The Tennessee legislative committee investigating the gubernatorial election does not seem to be disposed to treat the Republican candidate with perfect fairness, else the committeemen would not have shipped away to avoid hearing Mr. Evans' protest, as reported in our dispatches yesterday. The committeemen should bear in mind that that kind of "practical politics" is not safe, however successful the scheme may be for the moment.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—The soft coal miners have been so repeatedly informed that a foreign market would shut up the mines and destroy the trade that they will hardly be convinced of anything to the contraty and yet here is a Government report covering last year which states that 3,686 341 tons of coal were shipped to foreign countries, while 1,244 330 tons were received here. The Canadian provinces alone took 2,866,236 tons of this amount. The miners are not likely to inquire why a tariff on coal is necessary to protect their wages even in the face of a fact like that, but the truth remains that their present wages are scarcely one half the tariff rate of seventy five cents a ton. —*Phil. Times, Ind.*

MINOR MENTION.

The bill which passed the U. S. House of Representatives Tuesday providing for the appointment of a national board of arbitration to consider and decide questions in dispute between common carriers and their employes, with the power to enforce their decisions in the U. S. Courts, acting as courts of equity, is a commendable one. This bill seems to be approved by the labor organizations interested, and also, judging from the little opposition made to it, to have been pretty generally approved by the members of the House. It may be defective in some respects, but it is a step taken in the right direction and if carried out in the right spirit will put an end to the strikes which have from time to time taken place and done so much damage to the business interests of the country. If there be defects in the plan here proposed experience will point them out and suggest the remedy. The public is interested in every effort made to prevent these strikes, because the public suffers by them. States suffer by them in the expenses incurred in preserving order when violence is threatened or resorted to, and communities suffer in the closing of industries which throws thousands of laborers out of employment, and brings suffering to them and to their families. Any movement which has for its object the prevention of these strike, should meet with hearty endorsement.

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DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Nicollet Christened the "Cradled Achilles."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Conea. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 8 inches wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters where he rises literally out of the ground and starts as an infant rivulet, destined to cut the United States in twain with the mighty volume of his adult flood.

"The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi reads like a romance. After the discovery of the upper river in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 the famous English astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle lake. This lake, which sends a tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be the source.

"The first white man known to have visited the neighborhood of the actual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his priority of discovery has been known. The next explorer of the sources of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United States into northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and stop the sale of liquor in that region. Incidentally he purchased for $350 and some whisky a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of $2,000

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the winter of 1805-6 on snowshoes and with sledges northward. He finally reached Leech lake. This lake he mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, so named at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went over David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army; the Rev. Mr. Boutwell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On this occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the 'true head' of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac a la Biches, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omoshkos Sogiagon.

"Schoolcraft's party made an examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the source of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Exploring southward, he reached the springs from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 50 miles before turning about in a sort of fishhook bend and starting southward. To the baby stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the poetic name of 'Cradled Achilles.' He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the third. This explorer mapped the whole of the Itascan basin and determined the latitude, longitude and altitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and amplified his observations.

"The whole subject of which I have been speaking was befogged and thrown into dispute recently by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a distorted map which actually imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the errors thus originated have crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It may be said that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of essential fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Missouri. The stream that flows from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I ought not to forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream termed by Captain Glazier the infant Mississippi for a considerable distance dry shod. The little brook was dried up. Late measurements have reduced the length of the Mississippi from 3,184 miles to 2,555 miles."

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at R R BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

TWINKLINGS

—Monumental liars—a good many gravestones.—*Albany Argus.*

—Judging by his record as a leader in war Li Hung Chang ought to be an immense success as an envoy of peace.—*Chicago Record.*

—Wunson—"What do you do when your boy asks you a question you cannot answer?"

Mennison—"Tell him he is impudent."—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

—Rounder—The scoundrelled calme a red-nosed booze.

Slounder—Oh, never mind! He's color blind, and can't tell red from purple.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Jilson says he does not see why there should be any objection to women entering the legal profession. Nine out of every ten married men know well enough that her word is law.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—Tourist (on the dome of the capitol)—My, how the winds roar up here.

Guide—That isn't the wind, sir. That's Congress in session.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Which is my part in this duet?" asked the prima donna of her husband, who was the tenor.

"Your part? Here it is, of course. The one with the last words in it."—*Washington Star.*

—Justice's clerk (writing out a testimonial for a discharged prisoner)—"This is to certify that Jakob Brumms has conducted himself so well during his four weeks' incarceration that he is welcome to return here at any time."—*Disashalia.*

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Twenty-Five Choice Novels for One Coupon and One Dollar—Now the Authors.

Examine this list of standard novels. You can get the 25 books for one coupon and One Dollar, and they will be sent post-paid to any address. See announcement in another column for coupon and complete list of books.

THESE 25 FOR ONE DOLLAR.

No. 51—A Rogue's Life; By Wilkie Collins.
No. 50—Treasure Island; By Robert L Stevenson.
No. 49—The Red Hill Tragedy; By Emma D E N Southworth
No. 44—In Duresse Vile; By "The Duchess."
No. 45—Meeting Her Fate; By Miss M E Braddon
No. 48—Hickory Hall; By Emma D E N Southworth
No. 40—The Heiress of Hilldrop; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 38—Grandfather's Chair; By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 33—The Surgeon's Daughter; by Sir Walter Scott.
No. 31—No Thoroughfare; By Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins.
No 30—The Wandering Heir; By Charles Reade
No. 27—The Squire's Darling; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 26—The Siege of Granada By Sir E Bulwer Lytton.
No. 22—The Sea King; by Captain Marryat.
No. 20—Mr Gilfil's Love Story, By Geo Eliot.
No. 18—The Alcayor of Zalamea; By Pedro Calvo, Jr.
No. 17—Rock Ruin, or The Daughter of the Island, By Mrs Ann S Stephens.
No. 16—A Study in Scarlet; By A Conan Doyle.
No. 14—Name Revoir Monsieur; By Florence Warden
No. 13—The Black Tulip; by Alexander Dumas.
No. 11—The Belle of Lynn, or The Miller's Daughter; By Charlotte M Braeme, author of Dora Thorne
No. 9—The Black Dwarf; By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 6—The Corsican Brothers; By Alex Dumas.
No. 4—King Solomon's Mines; By H Rider Haggard
No. 1—The Scarlet Letter; By Nathan'l Hawthorne

Inflamed itching, burning, crusty and scaly skin and scalp of infants soothed and cured by Johnson's Oriental Soap. J. H. HARDIN. J H. BUNTING. †

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption, and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Carthage *Blade:* We are sorry to chronicle the death of Mrs. Mary M. Carter, of Carter's Mills, which occurred last Thursday night.

—Newbern *Journal:* Mr. David Rowe, of Croatan, died suddenly Thursday of heart failure. He was about 60 years of age.

—Charlotte *Observer:* Mrs. Annie J. Merrimon, wife of Judge Jas. H. Merrimon, of Asheville, died Monday night at Orlando, Fla., whither she went two months ago on account of her health. She was Miss Annie Pleasants, born in Louisiana, and was thirty-six years old

—Goldsboro *Argus:* A special committee leave to-day for the battlefield of Bentonsville, for the purpose of removing the remains of the Confederate heroes who died in that fight to the spot set apart for their final resting place, where the monument raised to their memory by the Goldsboro Rifles will be unveiled on March 20th, on which occasion General Wade Hampton will be the orator.

FEW KNOW ABOUT THE SHAKERS OF MOUNT LEBANON.

We do not believe in their peculiar religious views. We cannot enter into the spirit of their sacrifices, and therefore we don't study their habits of life.

It is not necessary to believe as they do, nor to act as they do, but we can and do respect their honesty of purpose, both as far as their principles are concerned and their worldly deeds.

Almost every prominent man has some one specialty in which he excels, especially if he has devoted his life to its study and development.

In one particular the Shakers excel above all others and above all men or classes of men. This is in the cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants. They made this a study for more than one hundred years. They are expert in extracting from them their peculiar essences and medicinal virtues.

This is their peculiar industry. Their lives have been devoted to it. By it they are supported. They excel in this branch as do the Monks of the Order of Benedictine with their famous liqueur.

Now, this lifelong study on the part of the Shakers has not been in vain. They have accomplished much good. Their medical extracts and cordials are known throughout the world.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial is probably the most successful article ever given to the public. It is not a cure for all diseases; it don't pretend to be; but one disease it will cure, and that is indigestion. It is not pretended that it will cure anything else, and a sufferer has not long to wait to see the result.

Almost the first dose will give relief, and if continued a permanent cure will follow. The Shaker motto is "To try all things and hold fast to that which is good." For this purpose the Shakers have put into the hands of the retail druggists who sell their Digestive Cordial, small trial bottles, which can be had for ten cents each, so that for this small sum the reader can know if the Digestive Cordial is adapted to his case.

Has Upset

the old ideas, and revolutionized cooking—What? COTTOLENE. Why? Because it is clean, pure, healthful, economical, and makes the most delicate and delicious food. 5 lbs. of Cottolene equals 7½ lbs. of lard, saving ⅓ the cost. Get the genuine, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by
The
N. K. Fairbank Company,
ST. LOUIS and
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO'S GAMBLERS.

The Civic federation in Chicago has made short work with the gambling fraternity.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

With the suppression of gambling in Chicago ships that passed in the night will tie up for a spell.—Detroit Tribune.

The Chicago gamblers have become scared by the evident earnestness of the reformation process. They will gambol no longer.—Philadelphia North American.

No one knows what will happen before the present St. George of Chicago mayor gets his foot finally on the throat of the dragon of the gambling vices of that city. —St. Louis Star Sayings.

Now they are going to try to make a better Chicago. Well, there's nothing like trying. And of course a thing is always to be considered possible until it is proved otherwise.—New York World.

The gamblers of Chicago having declared war on each other, they are promising to do what the police could not or would not. When rogues fall out, honest people get their due.—Pittsburg Times.

The report that every public gambling house in Chicago has been closed need only to be confirmed to make it a positive assurance that public gambling houses are not a necessary evil in any American city. What Chicago can accomplish in the way of moral reform every other city can surely.—Detroit Journal.

The Chicago Civic federation's crusade against the gamblers has resulted in a wholesale exodus of members of that fraternity. Full particulars of the federation's plan of warfare should be sent for at once for use in Kansas City, where some movement of the sort is as badly needed as in Chicago.—Kansas City Star.

BECAUSE.

Sheep thrive best in a pasture infested with moles because of the better drainage of the land.

Red hair is of that color because it is supposed to have a larger proportion of sulphur than black hair.

Silver tarnishes when exposed to the light because of the actinic or chemical property possessed by the rays of the sun.

The flesh under the nails looks red because the nails are almost transparent, and thus the color of the tissue beneath is visible.

A black down grows under the feathers of many birds at the approach of winter because down is the best nonconductor and black the warmest color.

The heaviest rains occur in the tropics because the heat and evaporation there are greatest, and the moisture ascending is suddenly condensed by the upper currents of cold air.

A closed room is bad for sleeping because air once breathed parts with a sixth of its oxygen and contains an equivalent amount of carbonic acid gas. Air breathed six times will not support life.

The snow huts of the Eskimos are the warmest dwellings that can be constructed in polar regions because snow is the poorest conductor of heat that can be found there and keeps the warmth of the fire within.

Many persons lay a poker across the top of a grate to make the fire burn because of a popular superstition, once credited, that a smuborn fire was due to the devil. Two pokers were used and were laid across the fire in the form of a cross.

Bunches of dried seaweed, window cords, crackers, tobacco and similar fibrous substances indicate the approach of rain because their fibers become soft by absorbing the moisture of the air when the atmosphere is approaching the point of saturation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Japan is looming up as a power to be reckoned with by the enlightened world. —Baltimore American.

Japan will be obliged to whip China piece by piece, but she seems determined that each piece is to receive a sufficiently terrific drubbing.—Chicago Record.

If it is true that Li Hung Chang is to be permitted to take the field, won't it be necessary for the Chinese emperor to grant him some new clothes?—New York World.

China has already had enough war and calls loudly upon Japan to stop firing. There appears to have been too much joss and too little military genius in the Chinese campaign.—New York Press.

Li Hung Chang has asked permission to go into the field and do some fighting. He thinks he would prefer being killed by the Japs to losing the remainder of his wardrobe.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Li Hung Chang has, by express permission, taken the battlefield himself. He doubtless thinks he might as well stop a few of the Japanese bullets as to stand a chance of catching his death by cold from lack of clothing.—Boston Journal.

Li Hung Chang is now going into the field to see if he cannot win back some of his clothes from the emperor. He is 74 years old, and with a hard winter coming on it must be a pretty mean kind of an emperor who would force him to go out and fight in order to have protection from the elements.—Minneapolis Times.

DRESS DON'TS.

Don't wear a fur or feather boa with a cotton dress or shirt.

Don't wear feathers in your hat and patches on your boots.

Don't wear a sailor hat and blouse after your fortieth birthday.

Don't pinch your waist. Fat, like murder, will out—somewhere.

Don't forget that dress was made for woman, not woman for dress.

Don't put powder on your cheeks without looking in a glass afterward.

Don't clothe yourself in man's apparel and expect the courtesy due to a lady.

Don't let your dressmaker dress you. Dress yourself. She may give you smartness, but individuality—never.

Don't wear heels to your boots unless you can afford to have them always heels and not half ones on one side only.

Don't forget that, although veils are becoming to most faces, feet veiled in lace stockings do not look well in the street.

Don't emulate the ostrich. The new flower in your hat does not divert attention from the ragged condition of your skirt lining.

Don't, dear sisters, don't imagine that a blouse or shirt, coat and sailor hat are suitable for women of every age and figure on every occasion.—New York Advertiser.

KANSAS DRESS REFORMERS.

In Topeka 100 women are to appear on the streets in Turkish trousers as a permanent apparel. Feminine Kansas is evidently not going to wait for suffrage before asserting all its rights.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The attempt of the woman suffrage agitators in Kansas to introduce dress reform at this particular time may be fatal to their cause at the coming election. Woman suffrage and dress reform at the same time will be enough to break the camel's back.—Omaha Bee.

Kansas woman suffragists are all to wear trousers hereafter during the campaign. Mrs. Anna Diggs will lead off with the trousers. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is against the movement and will stick to skirts and petticoats. There are 300 woman suffrage clubs in Kansas, and a boom in trousers is expected.—Minneapolis Journal.

The unrolling of an Egyptian mummy supposed to be that of a princess, disclosed a curious cheat. The priests who did the embalming probably spoiled or mislaid the body intrusted to them and for it substituted that of an ordinary negro man.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, February 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Opened steady at 30½ cents per gallon. Sales later at 31 cents.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 10 per bbl. for Strained and $1.15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1.70 for Virgin.

COTTON.—Steady.

Ordinary	2¾ cts ₰ lb
Good Ordinary	3¾ " "
Low Middling	4 9-16 " "
Middling	5 " "
Good Middling	5 8-16 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	194 bales
Spirits Turpentine	25 casks
Rosin	1,079 bbls
Tar	95 bbls
Crude Turpentine	00 bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 27—Evening—Money on call to-day was easy 1½ per cent., with last loan at 1½ per cent., and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼ @487½ for sixty days and 489 for demand. Commercial bills 488¾@486¾. Government bonds easier; United States coupon fours 113¾; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 99; North Carolina sixes 105. Railroad bonds weaker.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was 60¾@61 for three ounces.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 27—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 5 13-19, middling uplands 5 9-16c.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 81 400 bales; February nominal; March 5 41; April 5 43c; May 5 46; June 5 48c; July 5 51c August 5.55c; September 5.60 October 5 65c; November 5 69c; December 5 74c.

Net receipts 400 bales; gross receipts 7 033 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,878 bales; exports to France — bales; exports to the Continent 873 bales; forwarded 1,157 bales; sales — bales; all to spinners, stock (actual) 173,939 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 18,505 bales exports to Great Britain 13,689 bales; exports to France —— bales; exports to the Continent 7 220 bales; stock 950,0 9 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 89 317 bales; exports to Great Britain 40,995 bales; to France 2 678 bales; to the Continent 10,719 bales; to the Channel — bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,751 693 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,541,264 bales; exports to France 643 800 bales; exports to the Continent 1,772 855 bales.

Flour was steady at the quotations; winter wheat, low grades $1 90@2 30; fair to fancy grades $2 35@3 75, patents $3 60@3 90; Minnesota clear $2 25@3 60, patents $3 25@4 00; low extras $1 90@2 30; Southern flour quiet and steady, common to fair extra $1 90 @2 75, good choice do. $3 80@3 25.

Wheat—spot firm and ½c lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 58c; afloat 59½@59¾c; options advanced ½c, fell ½@¾c, rallied ½@¾c, fell ½c, closed steady and unchanged to ¼c down, with trading more active; No. 2 red February and March 58½c, May 59c; June 59½c; July 59¼c; August 59½c; September 60c; December 63¾c. Corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 49¼c; afloat 50¾c; steamer mixed 48¾@49¾c; options were dull and irregular, closing easy at ½c decline; February 48¾c; May 49¼c; July 49¾c; September 49¾c Oats—spot quiet and easier; options dull and easier; February, March April and May 29¾c; No. 2 white March 36¼c; spot—No. 2, 33¾c; No. 2 white 37¾@38c; mixed Western 34½@36 Hay quiet and steady; shipping 50@65; good to choice 70@75c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 15@19c; pulled 12@33c. Beef quiet; family $9 75@12 00; extra mess $7 50@8 25; beef hams dull at $16 00. tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess $13 50@14 50. Cut meats dull but steady; pickled bellies 5¾c; pickled shoulders 4¼@4¾c; pickled hams 7¾@8¼c; middles dull; easy; short clear $5 60 Lard quiet, weak; Western steam 5 85, city $5 25; February $5 65 nominal; May $5 75 asked; refined quiet; Continent $7 00; South America $7 40; compound $5 12½@5 87½. Pork quiet and steady; old mess $11 25@12 00. Butter dull and weaker; State dairy 10@20c; State creamery old 13@19c; Western dairy 9@15; do. creamery new 15@22c; Elgins 22c. Cotton seed oil dull and weak; crude 32c; yellow prime 28@33½c; do choice 32½c. Petroleum nominal. Rice firm; domestic, fair to extra 4¼@5; Japan 4¼@4¾c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 28@38c, fairly active and firm. Peanuts quiet. Coffee—options easy and 5 to 20 points down; February $15 00 March 14 95@15 05; May $14 65@14 80; September $14 65@14 75; December $14 40; spot Rio dull and firm; No. 7, $16 62½. Sugar—raw quiet and firm; fair refining 2 11 16c; refined fairly active and steady off A 3¾c; standard A 3 13 16@4c; cut loaf and crushed 4 7 16@4¾c; granulated 3 13 16@4¾c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; cotton per steamer 7-64d; grain per steamer 2¼d.

CHICAGO, February 27—Cash quotations: Flour firm; some of the Northwest mills advanced prices 5@10c. Wheat—No. 2 spring 55¾@58; No. 2 red 51¾c. Corn—No. 2, 43¾c. Oats—No. 2, 28¾@29c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 00@10 20. Lard—per 100 lbs., $5 80@5 85. Short ribs per 100 lbs. $5 10@5 15. Dry salted shoulders—per 100 lbs., $4 69¾@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed—per 100 lbs. $5 40@5 55. Whiskey $1 25.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 February 51¾, 53¾, 51¾, 51¾@51¾; May 54½@54¾, 54¾, 53¾, 54@54¾; July 56¾, 56¾, 54¾, 54¾@55. Corn—No. 2 February 43¾, 43¾, 43¾, 43¾c; May 43¾@43¾ 43¾@46¾, 45¾, 45¾@45¾; July 44¾@45, 45¾, 44¾@44¾, 44¾@44¾c. Oats—No. 2 February 28¾, 28¾, 28¾, 28¾c; May 29¾, 29¾, 29¾, June 29¼@29¾, 29¼@29¾, 29¼ 29¼. Mess pork, per bbl, May $10 22½, 10 22½, 10 12½, 10 15. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $6 47½ 6 47½ 6 46, 6 42½. Short ribs per 100 lbs—May $5 27½, 5 27½ 5 20, 5 22½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm No. 2 red spot and February 58@58¾c; May 59¾@59¾c; steamer No. 2 red 55¾ @55½c; Southern wheat, by sample, 58 @59c; do on grade 55¾@58¾c. Corn firm; mixed spot and February 47¾@47½c; March 47½@47¾c; May 48¾c bid; steamer mixed 47¾@47½c; Southern white corn 48@49c; do yellow 48@49c Oats steady and firm; No. 2 white Western 35¾@36c; No. 2 mixed, do 33¾@34 cents

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

February 27—Galveston, steady at 5¾c—net receipts 2 309 bales, Norfolk, dull at 5¾c—net receipts 867 bales, Baltimore, quiet at 5¾c—net receipts — bales; Boston, dull at 5 9 16—net receipts 1,897 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5c—net receipts 194 bales; Philadelphia, steady at 6¾—net receipts 5 748 bales; Savannah, steady at 5c—net receipts 2,673 bales; New Orleans, quiet, easy

Children Cry

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

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Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

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Instant Killer of Pain.

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Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Chickens Well. Sick, Croup, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as it by magic.

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Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It stays Itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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Gentlemen:—I have used your **Mexican Mustang Liniment** for over 30 years on my trotting and stage horses for all kind of sprains and bruises that horses are liable to, and consider it the best Liniment in use. I recommend it to all farmers and persons using horses.

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The Blotting Pad.

THE SONG OF A TRAMP.

The midnight stars are blazing
From out the welkin wide,
And o'er the restless river
They dance on its shimmering tide.

While homeless and friendless
I wander wild and free.
I care for no one, good or bad,
And no one cares for me.

The north wind, fierce and hard with frost,
Comes whistling o'er the moor.
'Tis bitter as the faces
I meet at every door.

The brown leaves on the oak trees
Are singing in the blast.
They seem to think of summer time
And dream of pleasures past.

But never a thought of pleasure
Or happy dream have I.
The spring hath no more hope for me
Than winter's midnight sky.

For then in wood or field I sleep,
Or damp and loathsome cave,
And now to warmer barn I slink,
A coward and a knave.

And homeless and friendless
I wander wild and free.
I care for no one, good or bad,
And no one cares for me.
—D. J. Donahue in New York Sun.

"NEVER AGAIN."

Why did I ever rush into print as the apparent champion of anarchism and bombs? Why did I subsequently attempt to repudiate the insinuation and try to throw ridicule on the Russian and London police? Why, after my recent discomfiture over that dug license business, do I appear again before the public? "Conceit," I think I hear you say, "mere vanity and a morbid thirst after notoriety." It may be so, but just at present I am constrained to admit that these are not the feelings which predominate in my bosom. On the contrary, I feel sufficiently humble to apologize for my very existence and am only driven to my present course by the feeling that a recital of my latest experience may prove a warning to those of my fellow creatures who, by persisting in a reckless waste of ink, hope to attain to fame.

How was I to know there was a real Inspector Belville at Scotland Yard? And—but, there, I had better begin at the beginning. It was about a week after the appearance in a prominent journal of my tale, describing our attempt (I refer to brother George and myself) to personate a couple of designing anarchists, and the subsequent recoil of the scheme on our own heads, that I sat meditating in my rooms. George and the terrier, the cause of all the trouble, were out for a stroll. I was revolving in my mind the ghastly failure of that silly enterprise, and wondering whether I should ever meet that inspector of dog licenses again, when I heard a knock at the door.

My worthy landlady soon appeared with a neatly engraved card, bearing the following legend: "John Belville, Inspector, H. M. Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, S. W."

"Jehosophat!" I faintly murmured, "here's a nice affair. This is the genuine article, and I am a lost man." You will observe my nerves had not yet recovered from the recent shock they had sustained, therefore, when the owner of the card entered the room, I must, to put it mildly, have looked disconcerted.

"Er—sit down, inspector. Glad to see you, I'm sure—unexpected honor. Anything I can do for you?" I concluded, with a miserable attempt at light heartedness.

Memories of the aspersions I had, in my story, cast upon the officer of this name (then only existing in my imagination) crowded in upon me, and I felt exceedingly low as the representative of the law took the chair I indicated.

"You were perhaps not altogether unprepared for my visit, Mr. Timbs—Mr. Reginald Timbs?" queried the inspector impressively, and I felt his eyes looking through me.

"Well," I replied, somewhat nervously, "I can't say that I expected you, because—no offense intended, inspector—I had no idea that Scotland Yard was happy in the possession of the professional services of a gentleman of your name."

"Then how came you, sir, may I ask, to make mention in this widely read periodical"—and here he held out the familiar green cover—"of my name?"

"That's easily explained," I said. "I invented it."

"Do you seriously expect me to believe that?" rejoined the august official. "Have I been connected with the 'yard' for five and twenty years, and well before the public nearly the whole of that time, and then to be told that John Belville is not known?" and the worthy inspector began to get warm.

"Well, I can only assure you," I replied.

"Assurance," interrupted the little man, for he was not of an imposing height, "I dare say you have plenty of that, but it won't do for me. No, sir, it spells damages in my case."

"Yes, but look here, you know," said I, returning to the charge, "it's no affair of mine. I had no idea you existed in the flesh; but, in any case, it seems to me your remedy is against the publisher of the paper. I don't pretend to be well up in the law of libel," I continued, "but I have always understood the paper is responsible. Hadn't you better see Tit—ahem! the proprietors of the weekly which has taken your name in vain? I understand they kept a fighting editor on the premises for such cases."

Here I smiled a wintry smile and felt rather better.

"I don't want to be instructed in the law, thank you," was the lofty reply. "I know what I am about. It is quite a different matter when your name appears as the author, and that you will find out presently. However, that matter may keep. I have another and much more important reason for calling," and here the inspector coughed ominously.

My spirits dropped again, and I experienced a slight return of the Siberian chain gang feeling.

"The department considers," resumed the inspector, "that a man who seems to be so well posted in the ways and doings of the anarchists ought not to be lost sight of, and I have been deputed to report on the matter. Now, I might easily have come while you were at business in the city, and, armed with a search warrant, have turned the house upside down, but the authorities, in such cases, prefer to work quietly. So in spite of the liberties you have taken with the department in general, and myself in particular, I tell you our suspicions candidly and look to you to refute them to my satisfaction.

"If you prefer the other course, I return for a warrant, but warn you that you will not be allowed to leave the house, and a public examination will be the result. At present all I wish you to do is to let me have a good look round your rooms. If you object, you will find I have the orthodox four wheeler and assistance at my call," and the inspector smiled grimly.

"Rather a nasty hit at my remarks on the tameness of my supposed arrest by his namesake, the dog license man," I thought, but stepped to the window, and there, sure enough, was a four wheeler at the door and a couple of constables strolling in its vicinity.

"Well," I murmured, "the inspector seems a reasonable man, and goodness knows I have had enough publicity lately. I know very well he won't find anything compromising. Still he has his duty to do, and he might make it very awkward for me especially if he dwells upon the libel business." So I put a cheerful face upon it and said:

"Now, inspector, this is a ridiculous charge to make, and the best way to convince you of it will be to let you rummage to your heart's content among my belongings. You are welcome to any anarchistic literature or correspondence you may discover," and I handed him over my keys with a confident smile.

"Very good, sir, and, if you don't mind, I will commence with your bedroom."

Accordingly he followed me up stairs, and while he ferreted about I sat down.

After a time the inspector went down stairs again, and I made for the door, only to find it locked from the outside.

"The suspicious old scoundrel!" I wrathfully ejaculated. "Thought I might slip down stairs and away, I suppose, while he was overhauling the sitting room. I'll let him have a piece of my mind when he returns," I muttered and finally concluded to wait his good pleasure in dignified silence.

I gave the inspector a quarter of an hour and began to wonder what he was up to. I tried the door once more and found it still locked. Horror! He had the keys of my writing desk. Then there were my old china and collection of ancient gold coins, and I hoped to goodness he would not topple over any of George's valuable cups, conspicuously displayed on the sideboard. I began to wish I had gone down stairs with him. I got so uneasy that I knocked at the door and called to the inspector to let me out. "Strange," I said, "how these old sleuthhounds never lose a chance. Fancy him looking me in, after all his fair words!" Not a sound from the room beneath. "Surely George has not been such an idiot as to leave any imitation bombs about by way of a practical joke, and the old boy has gone quietly off for assistance to arrest this dangerous nihilist?" I poohpoohed the idea and resumed my knocking and yelling. This method of attracting attention, combined with a few resounding kicks, presently brought my landlady puffing up stairs.

"'Ere's a fine to do, Mr. Timbs, a-knockin the paint—not to say the panels—off 'n my best bedroom door."

She unlocked the door as she finished her remarks, and I flew down stairs like a madman.

"Where's the inspector?" I yelled up to Mrs. Plagga on finding the sitting room vacant.

"I ain't seen no inspector," replied Mrs. P—, with severe dignity. "I did think, hows'ever, that for a ole clo's'man 'e seemed extry respectable."

"Old clothesman! Mrs. Plagga, what do you mean?" I shouted.

"Wot I says," retorted the worthy creature, evidently highly incensed. "We'n that party, wich it was 'is card I 'anded to you (I ain't no reader), left about 20 minutes agone, 'e remarks confidentiallike, as I opens the door for 'im, 'Prices ain't wot they was, ma'am.' I sez, 'No, indeed, no more they ain't,' sez I, thinkin to myself as I looks at 'is get up, 'But they seems to pay some folks all the same.' Then 'e jumps into a four wheeler 'an drives hoff."

By this time I had sunk, a perfect wreck, into a chair. One glance round the sitting room had told me all. Where were George's silver trophies? Where was my real old Dresden? What had become of my precious coins? Where was all our portable property? Gone! And with it that deep designing villain and altogether outrageous fraud, the inspector. Done again! All a put up job!

My landlady began to sympathise, and just then George came in, with Gyp barking at his heels.

"Hello, old chap, you look cheap! Another surprise from Scotland Yard?" (George never lost an opportunity of raking up old sores.)

"You've hit it," I said grimly.

Then he missed his cups, and I broke it gently to him.

"You awful idiot!" he began.

"George," I said, "spare me! Take me home to mother. I am not fit to live alone in London. But first hear me swear, 'Never again do I put pen to paper to play into the hands of the London professional annexer.'"

Then George swore, too, but it didn't take that form.—London Tit-Bits.

Equine Sagacity.

First Lieutenant—How do you like the horse you bought from me last week?

Second Lieutenant—Very much. He might hold his head a little higher, though.

First Lieutenant—Oh, that will come all right when he is paid for.—Stuivers-blad.

THE TATTLER.

Mrs. Maria Lawrence of Palmer, Mass., is a member of the fire department of the town

Mme. Casimir-Perier manifests a disposition to be very gracious toward some social stars of the American colony in Paris.

Mlle. Julia Frement, a French teacher, declares that the muscles used in speaking the French language are entirely different from those used by the English speaking public.

The boudoir in Mrs. Charles Yerkes' new mansion on upper Fifth avenue, New York, will be finished in wood which has been richly perfumed, and the cost will be not far from $35,000.

Mme. Carnot, who has lived in strict retirement since the death of her husband, has left Paris to pass the balance of the winter at Grasse with her newly married son and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. Naylor Leland (nee Jennie Chamberlain) is as much admired for her beauty in English society as a few years ago. She is very apt to be the belle of any assemblage at which she appears.

A fair devotee of both billiards and pool is the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hamersley. She is very expert on long cushion follows and around the table shots, but is not much of a rail player.

Baroness Ida von Barnekow of San Francisco has left for Germany, where she will look up a fortune which is said to have been left her. She claims to be a granddaughter of Countess von Moltke.

The piece de resistance in Mrs. Levi P. Morton's jewel casket is a three strand diamond necklace. The lady has several diamond stars which she often wears arranged across her corsage when in full dress.

Mrs. Langtry, through the death of the Duchess of Montrose, became the sole female owner of race horses in England. She races under the assumed name of Mr. Jersey. Her stud consists at present of 20 horses.

Mrs. E. S. Tead is the only woman in the country who selects subjects for illustrating in the Sunday school periodicals. As many as 20,000 sets of these illustrations go to Australia, Africa and other foreign countries each year.

Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, nee Nellie Grant, who has elected to live in Washington, is a conspicuous figure in society there and present at all the important dinners and other fashionable "functions" incident to the fashionable season in the national capital.

One of the most charitable of the Astor women was the late Mrs. William Waldorf, who died at Cliveden. She was particularly devoted to children, and the orphan asylums, homes and children's hospitals always received gifts and donations from her ever open purse.

Mrs. Amelia Donan, 61 years of age, died at her home near Eckerty, Ind., a few days ago after more than 20 years' confinement in bed from paralysis. Every piece of her burial suit was sewed by her fingers, and a plain gravestone was selected years ago and paid for by herself with her sewing.

Darwin found grains of maize in the earth on the seashore of Peru 85 feet below the level of the sea.

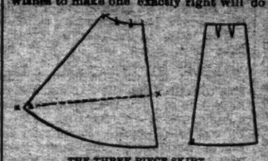
HOMEMADE DRESSES.

HOW TO MAKE THE NEW SKIRTS HANG GRACEFULLY.

Great Care Must Be Taken In Finishing the Seams and Taking Up the Plaits. Stiff Interlining of Horsehair Employed. Little Trimming Used.

[Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.]

The new skirts are known as the three piece and the five piece skirt, though some dressmakers call them the organ pipe and funnel skirt. There is more labor and time expended on the proper adjustment of these skirts, plain as they appear, than on many an elaborate costume. It is only by the most extreme pains that these skirts become successes, and whoever wishes to make one exactly right will do



THE THREE PIECE SKIRT.

well to profit by these directions. The three piece skirt is quite as pretty as the five piece and is much easier for the amateur to handle. The first move is to take the material and spread it out and draft out the length, always allowing an extra inch for "take up." Then measure across the top, so that the doubled fold will reach two-thirds around the waist. Hollow it out three-quarters of an inch in front and mark in four darts, each 5 inches deep and 1½ inches across. These should cause the front to fit smoothly over the hips. If they are not deep enough or too deep, adjust them. The sides slant 5 inches, so that the bottom of the front breadth is 10 inches wider than the top.

The two back breadths measure 1¾ yards each, and the front one three-quarters of a yard, or a yard at the bottom if preferred. The back pieces are cut on the full width of 54 inch goods, and the side joining the front is cut straight on the selvage of the goods and should be drafted so that the straight thread goes from one to the other of the two XX's. The top of the skirt is curved 1½ inches, and they each measure 18 inches across the top. The back seam comes bias. The three seams are stitched up, pressed flat, and then the facing, which has been cut to exactly fit the outside, is put on.

First comes a deep facing, or full lining of silesea, with an interlining of horsehair or linen. A bias band of indestructible velutina is then stitched upon both linings, so that when sewed to the dress to turn the velutina is outside. The facing is then basted in place, or the lining if it is lined, and herringboned to the outside in invisible stitches. After this it is pressed into perfection. The darts may be left out of the front at the top and small gathers run in to fit it over the hips. The back fullness may be gathered and left to fall in natural folds, or it may be laid in the small box plaits which spread out widely toward the bottom, or it may be laid under in small, flat plaits, two on each side. The model shows a skirt of the same length all around, but by allowing greater length around the back of the two back breadths it can be made a demitrain. The back breadths, which are to fall in round, flat or burnoose plaits, should be lined with wigan, or, better still, haircloth, and when the plaits are taken in at the top they are fastened into their rounded shape by tapes. The three piece skirt is better adapted for street wear than the five piece, and when for that purpose the three breadths must be the exact measure all around. It is quite impossible for any one to make one of these skirts and have it exactly right, and the slightest imperfection shows glaringly, without a dress frame to try it on, or some one to help the maker, who is to wear it. The bias parts are also apt to sag. Some dressmakers put straight lining about 10 inches wide down the sides and catstitch it down. Lining when cut with the dress will sag with it.

It is permissible to have a very little narrow trimming on these skirts, but as

THREE PIECE SKIRT COMPLETED.

most all are severely plain. The richness of the heavy folds of the skirt would lose something of its effect if cheapened by trimming. Enough of that is bestowed upon the corsages.

The amateur will be discouraged more than once before she gets these apparently simple folds into their proper shape, but with the diagrams as guide she will succeed if she perseveres. Those of equal length hang in a manner that has made them so famous. All depends upon the finish of the seams and the laying in of those two or three innocent little plaits.
—OLIVE HARPER.

An Impossible House.

The man and his wife called on the architect, and the architect was glad to see them, for business was extremely dull.

"We want you to build a house for us," said the man by way of introduction.

"Thanks," bowed the architect. "I shall be only too glad to do so, and I am quite sure that I can give entire satisfaction."

"Well, you ought to," remarked the lady. "We don't want much."

"What kind of a house did you wish?" inquired the architect.

"We want a good, plain one of about eight rooms," explained the man, "and we will leave the design to you. All we expect is that when you have finished it it will suit my wife and myself—I mean on the inside. We are not so particular about the outside."

The architect heaved a deep sigh.

"I'm very sorry," he said, "but you will have to go to some other architect. We can't design an impossible house in this office."—Detroit Free Press.

Compensation.

Lady (at the theater)—Oh, dear! That woman's bonnet is so high that I can't see an inch of the stage. But I have one satisfaction—my bonnet is higher and wider than hers, and if I can't see I'm certain nobody behind me can either.—Boston Transcript.

The Glory of Trees.

The national pride of America in its giant trees is well founded. If the giants of our own woods appeal to us as an embodiment of magnificence, what must be the impression created by this hall of columns, in which each equals in height the spire of a cathedral and has stood through ages of whose duration the years of the oak are an inconsiderable fraction? These California giants lack one element of impressiveness. They have no associations other than those which their size conjures up. Human fancy has never played with their mighty forms. So far as is known no human eyes have watched the ages of their growth. They have no place in the story of nations. They have built no temples and furnished no navies. They have no place in story. They were found alone in the wilderness, as the Siberian fur hunter found the ice cased mammoth, in a world of their own. To the mind of the educated west the groves of the cedars of Lebanon would appeal more strongly than the groves of the Sierra Nevada. The bulk of the one could not outweigh the associations of the other. But to the primitive notions of eastern peoples the giant tree makes a direct appeal not only for respect, but for worship. Whatever departs from the ordinary course of nature strikes them as the immediate work of God and one which necessarily preserves something of the divine.—London Spectator.

CYCLING CHAT.

Belgium boasts of 285 wheel clubs, of which Brussels has 30.

Over 80,000 people attended the opening of the Paris cycle show.

American made wheels are to be imported into Holland by an Amsterdam concern.

At the National cycle show, just brought to a close in London, 1,040 machines were exhibited.

Paris was astounded recently to see a negro wheelwoman pedaling along the boulevards.

Special paths for cyclists are at present being constructed along one side of the main roads in Belgium.

"Ladies' trousers to ride bicycles in" is a startling statement hung out by a Philadelphia tailor shop.

It hardly seems possible that it is only five years since the first pneumatic tired bicycle was seen in England.

A new English saddle is made of wire netting woven in a somewhat similar fashion to the wire mattress seen in this country.

We are continually being told that cycling is comparatively in its infancy. It is a pretty healthy infant, though. Don't you think so?—Sporting Life.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

It is estimated that it will cost North Carolina $18,000 to $20,000 to make a state exhibit at the Atlanta exposition.

More public improvements have been made in Jacksonville, Fla., during the last nine months than in any other five years of its history.

Comparatively speaking, the south is today in better condition in every way than any other section of the country. And the hog and hominy business is going to make it better.—Albany (Ga.) Herald.

It is passing strange why sane people will continue to emigrate to the arid and wind cursed plains of the northwest, where only starvation or freezing awaits them, when there are millions of fertile acres in the south lying idle for want of tenants—the south, where the earth needs only to be tickled to make it laugh golden harvests.—Savannah News.

Southern business interests, from recent reports published, are not only holding their own, but are expanding. Especially in cotton manufacturing is increased activity shown. Mills already in operation are increasing capacity, and many new cotton mills are projected. The new year bids fair to be one of great manufacturing activity in the south.—Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder.

PENCIL SHARPENERS.

Mrs. Mona Caird is the daughter of Mr. John Allson of Midlothian.

Dean Hole says that he is making a collection of the differences between American and English speech.

It is said that W. S. Gilbert, Sir Arthur Sullivan's famous colaborator, has so little ear for music that he cannot distinguish harmony from discord.

Mme. Sarah Grand, the author of the "Heavenly Twins," does all her writing in secret, and her own family never knows what kind of a story she is preparing. Her aim, she says, is to give "true views of life."

Robert Buchanan, the author and poet, who failed for $75,000 not long ago, has been discharged by the bankruptcy court on condition that he pay half of all he earns above $4,500 a year to his creditors till they have recovered 37 cents on the dollar.

RAILROAD TIES.

Glasgow has an underground railway in operation and two more under construction.

The leading engineers of the day admit that compressed air will be the future motive power of all street car systems.

The Jerusalem railway has not escaped the fate of new enterprises in the field of transportation, having recently gone into the hands of a receiver.

The Hon. W. W. Thomas, ex-minister to Sweden and Norway, says that, relative to its size and population, the railroad system of Sweden is the most complete in the world.

Compressed gas for locomotive headlights has been used for some years in South America, and this light is being applied to 25 suburban engines now being built by the Brooks Locomotive works for the Central railway of Brasil.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & CHANNELLED CALF.

$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. $2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOE. LADIES $3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by H. VONGLAHN, Wilmington.

jan 1 8m tu th s m

J. W. Norwood, President. W. J. Toomer, Cashier.

THE

Atlantic National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital. $125,000.00
Surplus, $30,000.00.
Total Assets. $800,000.00

With unsurpassed facilities for transacting business entrusted to it, this Bank offers all customers all accommodations consistent with legitimate Banking

We do not pay interest on deposits.

Direct correspondence with every point of importance having dealings with Wilmington merchants. Special attention given to out of town accounts.

Liberal loans made at minimum rates on approved security.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent at from $4 to $8 per annum.

Your business solicited.

feb 9 tf

THE SUN

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

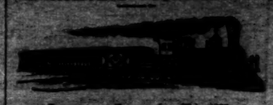
Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company. jan 25 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 6TH, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 46—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Wagram 11.30 a m, Gedsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.22 p m, Tarboro 3.46 p m, Weldon 5.4 p m, Petersburg 6.35 p m, Richmond 8.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 2.45 a m, New York 6.35 a m, Boston 9.00 p m.

DAILY 7.40 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 9.37 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.37 p m, Tarboro 11.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.18 p m. We don 12.58 a m, Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.45 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.30 p m, Boston 9.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 45—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.43 p m, Chadbourn 5.15 p m, Marion 6.31 p m, Florence 7.00 p m, Atkinson 8.09 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.18 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.15 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 8.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 9.30 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.00 a m, Baltimore 2.52 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 9.50 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.30 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.08 p m, Goldsboro 3.55 p m, Warsaw 5.49 p m, Magnolia 6.08 a m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7 11 p m, Petersburg 7.16 p m, †Norfolk 9.10 p m, Weldon 9.37 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.30 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.25 a m, Goldsboro 7.10 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.40 p m, Halifax 4.00 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.30 a m, Greenville 8.38 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; returning leave Tarboro 4.50 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 5.00 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5.30 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C., daily except Sunday, 5.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 6.00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 2.30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.00 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Atkins at 9.40 a m and 6.30 p m, arrive Lucknow 1.10 a m and 8 p. m; returning leave Lucknow 6.45 a m and 4.30 p m; arrive Atkins 8 15 a m and 5.50 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Fox Den 7.40 a m, arrive Latta 8.10 a m, Dunbar 7.50 p m, Dillon 8.38 a m, Leave Dillon 6.15 p m, Dunbar 5.30 a m, Latta 6.36 p m, arrive Fox Den 8.40 p m, daily except Sunday.

Wilmington, Chadbourn and Conway Railroad leave Hub 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 9.00 a m, arrive Conway at 1r, 30 p m, leave Conway 2 00 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.35 a m, 8.5 a m, 2.50 p m, arrive Darlington 8.15 a m 9.05 a m, 9.15 p m, Har ville 10.15 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 10.35 a m, Wadesboro 12.30 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 p m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 6.30 p m 5.35 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 8 p m, 9 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 5.51 p m, arrive Lane 7 p m, leave Lanes 8 36 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.46 a m, Daily.

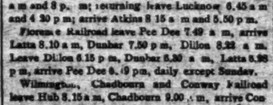
Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.50 a m. 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 a m, 5.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 5 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.35 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville B anch leave Wilson 3.03 p m, 11 05 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m, Smithfield 5.53 p m, Dunn 6.44 p m, Fayetteville 4 30 p m, 12.58 a m, Row and 5.55 p m, leave Rowland 8.30 p m, Fayetteville 10.10 a m, 9.19 p m, Dunn 11.18 a m, Smithfield 11.44 a m, Selma 11.18 a m, arrive Wilson 12.40 p m, 11.10 p m.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 5 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Jan. 27, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
4	6		1	3
P M	A M	—Wilmington—	A M	P M
3 30	7 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 00	7 00
	7 15	Lv.. Surry street..Ar		6 30
4 00	7 25	Lv.. Jacksonville ..Lv	10 07	4 30
4 54	8 07	Lv.. Maysville ..Lv	9 24	3 40
5 05	11 10	Lv.. Pollocksville ..Lv	9 20	3 00
5 45	12 00	Ar.. Newbern ..Lv	8 45	2 20
P M	M		A M	P M

Trains 1 and 4 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Jacksonville at 7.30 a m; returning leave Marine's 12 m; arriving at Jacksonville 5.00 p m, connecting with trains 4 and 6.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. jan 29 tf

Seasonable Goods.

In store, and arriving daily, a choice selection of seasonable goods. We have on hand

RAISINS of every variety, from 8c to 25c per pound.

CITRON, from 15c to 25c per lb.

CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.

NUTS, all prices, all grades.

We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

Plum Pudding and Mince Meat.

Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

With four wagons we can deliver promptly.

THE JOHN L. BOATWRIGHT CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Telephone No. 14. dec 9 tf

There is Something In This

MY Business is purely a personally conducted one and all prescription work entrusted to my care will have, and only have, my Personal Attention. See

JAS. D. HUTT,
The Druggist.
jan 27 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1895

CUBA'S SUGAR PLANTERS

Threatened With Bankruptcy Because of Over-Production.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Reports by mail received at the State Department to-day from consuls in Cuba show a deplorable state of affairs there. Consul General Williams sends a copy of a cablegram addressed by the provincial deputation of Matanzas on Feb. 16th to the representatives of that province in the Cortes at Madrid as follows:

"Matanzas deputation esteems sugar crisis most grave. Believes it impossible to finish crop. The suspension of all taxes on Cuban sugar with its free admission into provincial markets for one year is therefore urgently necessary."

Consul General Williams adds: "This telegram expresses the apprehension that the Cuban sugar planters from the low prices of sugar consequent upon its over-production, may not be able to finish their present crop, and asks for the suspension of all taxes on the manufacture of sugar and for its free admission into the Spanish market for one year.

A report from Consul Baker at Sagua La Grande says bankruptcy appears inevitable for nine-tenths of the growers in his district and the mills may not finish their grinding. He predicts that a long continuance of present conditions will see a "direful and disastrous" state of affairs even with the most prosperous planters. The impoverished condition of the people is verified by the almost daily suspension of well known firms.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Lower Prices for All Products Traded in on the Chicago Board.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—At an advance of about ⅛c over yesterday there was plenty of wheat for sale, and every time prices reached that point the offerings came prominently into play. The last hour was taken up with realizing and liquidation sales, so that the advantage gained was entirely lost before the close. The trade was quite wide, Schwartz, Bupee & Co. and other large houses doing an immense business, mostly buying, during the early hours.

The Orange Judd *Farmer* makes the stocks of wheat in farmers' hands 154,578,000 bushels, and concludes from this that the aggregate actual supplies of wheat in the country, visible and invisible, are not much changed from a year ago, and places the amount to be fed to animals at 37,000,000 bushels. May wheat opened at 54⅛c, sold between 53⅞c and 54⅝c, closing at 54@54⅛c—⅛c under yesterday. Cash wheat was ⅛c per bushel higher, closing easy.

Corn—Little interest was taken in corn, the outside and the country generally manifesting no concern. The strength of wheat sustained prices and the final weakness of that grain was also sympathized with. May corn opened from 45⅛ to 45⅝c, sold between 45⅛@45⅝c. and 45⅛c, closing at 45⅛@45⅛c.—⅛@⅛c. under yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c. per bushel higher.

Oats—Depended on the larger grain markets for their direction. The market was a restricted one, prices averaging fairly firm during the sessions, but closing easy. There was nothing taken from store. May closed ⅛@⅛c. under yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛c. per bushel higher, closing easy.

Provisions—the product market was small at all times, but nevertheless, a good amount of stuff changed hands in the aggregate. The packers were the best sellers, scalping "longs" disposing of some of their holdings. Armour was credited with supporting prices and preventing important declines. The hog market was firm at unchanged prices.

May pork closed 7½c lower than yesterday, May lard 5c lower and May ribs 5@7½c lower. Domestic markets were easy and foreign slow.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two points but lost this and declined 1c, closing quiet and steady with sales of 81,400. Liverpool was unchanged to half point higher early in the day, but lost the advance and declined half point, closing barely steady, with spot sales of 12,000 bales at steadier and unchanged prices. In Manchester yarns were quiet but steady; cloths dull. New Orleans advanced two points but lost this and declined one point. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged. No sales. Port receipts 18,505, against 16,901 this day last week and 11,871 last year. Thus far this week 89,817, against 52,659 for the same time last year. Exports from the ports to-day, 12,689; to Great Britain and 7,220 to the Continent. New Orleans receipts to-morrow, 12,000 to 15,000, against 4,210 last Thursday and 2,841 last year. Augusta received 750 bales, against 363 this day last week and 811 last year; Memphis 819, against 372 last week and 97 last year; Houston 4,687, against 2,066 last week and 686 last year; St. Louis 709, against 678 last week and 148 last year; Philadelphia received 5 476 bales. Notices were issued for 1,000 bales.

To day's features: It was a tale of big receipts and a slight decline after an early advance, due to unexpected firm Liverpool advances. Both at the ports and interior towns, however, the receipts were very large and, moreover, Liverpool became weaker toward the close. The short interest was reduced to-day and this was naturally regarded as another bad feature for the market.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 33⅛@34c. Rosin firm; strained common to good $1 40@1 45.

CHARLESTON, February 27—Spirits turpentine nothing offering; receipts 3 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15; receipts 293 barrels.

SAVANNAH, February 27—Spirits turpentine firm at 31⅛c for regulars; sales 10 casks, receipts 164 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 3,000 barrels; receipts 1,081 barrels.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SITUATION DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Gorman's Argument in Favor of the Issue of Certificates of Indebtedness Bearing Three Per Cent. Interest to Meet Deficiencies in the Treasury.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate spent five hours to-day in debate on the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, providing for an issue of $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent. interest to meet deficiencies in the Treasury, and also requiring future issues of bonds to be offered to the public for at least 30 days.

Mr. Gorman, who was recognized as the responsible author of the amendment, spoke for over an hour in advocacy of it, showing the probable needs of the Treasury during the fiscal year, and declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury was entirely mistaken in his estimates. The antagonists of the amendment were all found on the Democratic side of the chamber, in the persons of Senators Hill, Mills, Voorhees and Vilas, which was, perhaps, the cause of Senator Gorman's subsequent allusion to "sudden conversions, such as were read of in the scriptures." The supporters of the amendment were on the Republican side and included Senators Sherman and Allison. Finally, as it was clear to Mr. Gorman and all other Senators that the amendment—if held to be in order—would be debated till the fourth of March next, Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment, and the Appropriation bill was then offered and agreed to. Unanimous consent was given to have a final vote taken on the bill at 8 p. m. to morrow. A night session was thereby avoided, and the Senate, at 6.30, adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Gorman said that if relief was to be given to the Treasury—if authority was to be given to issue certificates of indebtedness in order to maintain the credit of the Government—the only possible way in which it could be given was on an appropriation bill. He regretted exceedingly that it had become the duty of any Senator to inaugurate such a proposition. He regretted exceedingly that it had not reached the Senate from the House as a separate measure in the early session, when it could have been deliberated upon and properly discussed. Two years ago this identical question of order had been before the Senate, and then it was held by a vote of 28 to 18 that the amendment was perfectly legitimate and perfectly proper.

Mr. Gorman had no desire, he said, to detain the Senate, if a vote could be come to at once. But the Committee on Appropriations had requested him to state frankly, without reflecting on anybody, what the necessities of the case were. That was the question before the Senate. The question was, "Is the Treasury in such condition that it can meet the wants of the Government under present law? Are the revenues of the Government up to this hour (under our Revenue laws), sufficient to meet the annual appropriations made by Congress and the permanent appropriations? If it shall appear from the official reports of the Treasury that we have appropriated more money than the receipts, then I submit to the Senate that we cannot afford to adjourn until provision shall be made to meet that deficiency, unless Congress desires the issue of four per cent. bonds running 30 years, or five per cent. bonds running 10 years, to be sold to meet it."

Mr. Gorman said that the answer made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the Senate (as to the condition of the Treasury) was on its face misleading. It had been gotten up by the clerks and bookkeepers, and had not had the close inspection of the Secretary. From that answer, Mr. Gorman said, one might draw the conclusion that there was a sufficient amount provided to meet the demands of the Treasury. He would, however, give to the Senate the exact condition of the Treasury. There was in the Treasury, he said, on the first of July, 1890, $89,99g,104 Between that time and the 31st of December, 1894, the Treasury receipts (except from bonds) were $1,590,480,865. The expenditures during the same period—that is, the payments out of the Treasury—had been $1,737,290,560, showing that the expenditures had been $146,000,000 more than the receipts.

"How was the deficiency made up," a Senator asked.

"From the proceeds of the sale of bonds," Mr. Gorman answered. "Now the question arises, whether that condition of affairs will continue from now on during the next year. The Secretary of the Treasury," Mr. Gorman continued, "in his answer to the Senate, has said that during this calendar year, 1895, he will have revenue enough to meet the expenditures of the Government. This is misleading. I shall demonstrate, I think, that the Secretary of the Treasury is entirely mistaken in that statement, and with all the revenue he will get this year, he will have a deficiency of over $30 000,000 for the calendar year, and a deficiency of $60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. It is not wise for Congress to adjourn, leaving the Treasury Department with the open declaration made by the President of the United States, that in an emergency he will continue to sell bonds. That is too expensive. It is piling up a public debt in a form that is distasteful to the people of this county. I do not criticise the President for his action in the past. If Congress refuses, or fails to provide sufficient money otherwise, then, under the construction of the law given by the Treasury Department and the President (which construction I think is not warranted), the responsibility will be upon us. I want to have that policy changed. I want to make provision for certificates for indebtedness, running only two years, and redeemable at the option of the Government, so that there can be no excuse hereafter for the Department to sell ten-year bonds or thirty-year bonds."

Mr. Platt asked Mr. Gorman to state the amount of surplus in the Treasury arising from the money borrowed.

Mr. Gorman replied: "On the first of January, 1895, we had only $67,000,000 in the Treasury to meet the appropriations of Congress, exclusive of the gold to redeem greenbacks. The Secretary estimates that his receipts from now on will be sufficient to meet the ordinary disbursements, provided he can use the balance in the Treasury in the shape of greenbacks for which he has paid gold. In that I think he is mistaken. I don't believe that, if permitted to use every dollar of receipts, he will have enough money to meet the current expenses of the government by $60,000,000, without taking into account the amount due on former appropriations.

Mr. Gorman gave $374,170,000 as the amount of appropriations made by the House at this session, which was $16,000 000 more than the Secretary's estimate of expenditures. He had no doubt, however, that with the additions made by the Senate, the total appropriations of the session would be at least $400,000,000, and that would show a deficit of $42,000,000.

"I appeal to Senators," Mr. Gorman continued, "whether it is wise or patriotic for us to permit Congress to adjourn without making some provision to meet this deficiency, and whether it would not be impolitic and unwise to allow any executive officer to sell ten or thirty-year bonds to meet it."

Mr. George: "What is the objection to having the silver seigniorage in the Treasury coined to meet the deficiency?"

Mr. Gorman—"I trust we will be able to settle this question in a proper way; and I appeal to Senators to abandon, for the time being all the theories and ideas as to currency and simply to provide certificates of indebtedness, redeemable within two years at the option of the Government—being the only thing that we can do in the expiring hours of Congress, so as to prevent the sale of long bonds."

Mr. George—"It seems bad economy to borrow money when we have it in the Treasury if we will only coin it."

Mr. Gorman declined to go into that question. He asserted that if there had been a surplus in the Treasury within the last twenty-five months, all the gold needed could have been procured by the sale of greenbacks or treasury notes, without any issue of bonds. Mr. Gorman gave a graphic description of the way in which in the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Manning, the then Secretary of the Treasury, had got the upper hand of the bankers who were making a corner on the gold.

"Why not treat them in the same way now?" Mr. George asked.

"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Gorman replied, "the Senator should not put such a question to me. I am dealing with the condition as it stands now. You have no money in the Treasury now as you had then. Secretary Carlisle came into the Department stripped of the power which Mr. Manning had. He tried to get it, but when he came to look at his coffers he found that he had no balance to pay his current debts. He was in the hands of the money ring. He was helpless. I want to relieve him. And I appeal to Senators to give him this authority to issue $100,000 000 of currency so that he can say to these bankers: "You cannot embarrass the Government. Our credit is perfect. We have the money which the people will take. I am master of the situation."

The Government of the United States should not be at the mercy of the money kings."

This portion of Mr. Gorman's speech was delivered with much spirit and effect.

Mr Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, recalled Mr. Carlisle's statement that he thought the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority to issue Government certificates in case of deficiency but that he would not exercise that power now if given to him, because it was not necessary. Mr Voorhees also referred to the President's statements as to there being a comfortable balance in the Treasury, and said that the President was not "hankering" after the proposed legislation.

Mr. Gorman argued that Congress ought to say to the President that, having given him authority to issue certificates of indebtedness, he should not sell long bonds, and that if he did the people of the country would not sustain him. But if Congress failed to give the President that authority, he had said that he would continue the same course. And Congress could not complain of the President hereafter if there was a failure on its part here and now. "Senators," he continued, "who are on more intimate terms with the President than I am, may have some intimation that this proposition is distasteful to him; but that would not control me, because my view is that I must represent the interests of the people of the country as I understand them. I would not desire to force on a co-ordinate branch of the Government any power which it did not want, unless, in my judgment, that power was absolutely necessary to protect the taxpayer. I cannot with my views permit this session to close without making an effort to give the President such power as will avoid a repetition of the sale of long bonds. There is no reflection on the President in any proposition which I make. There is no reflection on the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I admire. But if this proposition is to be defeated, and if we are to run the risk of suspending works of various enterprises, that responsibility must be accepted."

Mr. Mills said that there could be no question of a Treasury deficiency when there was $55,000,000 of silver in the Treasury belonging to the government without authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to coin it and pay it out in his disbursements. He condemned the issue of bonds as a reversal of the policy of the Government. He feared that if it were not stopped there would be a mammoth debt piled on the shoulders of the American people. Mr. Mills said that he proposed to offer an amendment to repeal all laws that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell U. S. bonds for any purpose whatever.

Mr. Allison, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said that he knew how the hours of Congress were fleeing, and that the bill must be completed to-day and the remaining appropriation bills completed within the next two days. He believed it to be the first duty of Senators to see to it, as best they could, that those appropriation bills were disposed of at the present session. He would vote that the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations—in accordance with Senate precedents—was in order.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Committee, said he held now, as he did when the repeal bill was under discussion, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have authority by a general law to issue bonds or other public securities with the proceeds of which to meet current expenses in the event of a failure of sufficient revenue from other sources.

Mr. Gorman, the author of the amendment, rose to withdraw it, and said:

"The members of the Committee on Appropriations were aware of the fact that attempts made in both branches to dispose of this financial question have all resulted in no legislation whatever. Having been compelled to ascertain as best we could the exact condition of the Treasury, and having taken into account the appropriations of this session, we believed it to be our highest duty to give the Senate the opportunity to determine whether additional powers should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to meet a deficiency. It is evident, from the course of the debate today and from the remarks that have been made by Senators on this side of the chamber, and who, I take it, spoke after consultation elsewhere, that that is not desired. We are confronted with the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Voorhees) whose judgment is that additional provision for the Treasury is not necessary. Statements have been made by other Senators that they will persist in discussing the entire financial programme, which discussion might not end before the fourth of March. With the sudden conversions which appear to have taken place—as sudden as those we read of in sacred history and which amaze some of us on this side of the chamber—we have lost the active support of these gentlemen, and are left to deal with the question alone. All this makes it necessary that we look the facts plainly in the face. Beyond this bill stands the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Naval Appropriation bill and the General Deficiency bill. In view of the determination of Senators on both sides, and with a view to facilitating the business of the session, I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations—not changing our views as to the necessity of the amendment—to withdraw it."

Mr. Allison said that he concurred in the action of the Senator from Maryland.

The Gorman amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. Mills offered an amendment repealing all laws that authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds for any purpose whatever. A point of order was made by Mr. Aldrich and was sustained by the Vice President, so Mr. Mills' amendment was excluded.

Mr. Mills admitted that the ruling of the Chair was correct, but the time would come, he said, and come before long, when the question would be presented in such a way that it would not go out on a point or order.

Unanimous consent was given that the bill shall be voted on at 8 p. m. tomorrow, and this agreement dispensed with the necessity of a night session.

After a short executive session the Senate at 6.30 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The effort to induce the House to unite with the Senate and vote to purchase what is known as the Mahone lot as a site for the Government Printing Office failed again to-day and the probabilities are that nothing will be done toward the erection of a new building this year.

In the course of the day conference reports on the following bills were agreed to: The Pension Appropriation bill, a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Gen. Harrison C. Robert, a bill to equalise the duties and salaries of the steamboat inspection service and the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Upon each the of the Pension and Postoffice Appropriation bills there was quite a debate and with regard to the latter the House voted by an overwhelming majority to concur in the Senate amendment limiting to railway postal clerks, hereafter to be appointed, the operations of the department's order requiring them to live on the routes where they are employed.

The House adjourned at 5 35 until 12 to-morrow, the session being devoted to District of Columbia measures.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Martial Law Declared in the Provinces of Mantanzas and Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Secretary Gresham to-day received a cable from Consul General Williams at Havanna saying that during the continuance of the rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Mantanzas, which began February 28th, the Governor General has issued a proclamation declaring these provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions, and offering full pardon to all insurgents who submit to legal authorities within eight days; that the rest of the island is tranquil and that all recognized political factions have given support to the Government.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The report that Generals Maximo Gomez and Jose Marti, the exiled revolutionary leaders, have landed in Cuba, is absolutely untrue. General Antonio Macco remains in Costa Rica and the alleged revolutionary movements under the direction of these officers are wholly matters of fiction. The bands of insurgents in the district of Santiago de Cuba have become thoroughly discouraged through lack of leaders. The authorities are taking prompt measures to suppress the revolt, and to this end martial law was declared in the provinces of Mantanzas and Santiago de Cuba.

The organized bands of insurgents are in these Provinces and eight days are given them in which to submit to the constituted authority of the island. The entire island condemns the revolt and overwhelmingly approves the attitude of the Government. The killing of the notorious bandit Manuel Garcia has excited general satisfaction in this district.

News received from Santiago de Cuba this evening shows the insurgents wish to treat with the Government. The Guantanamo insurgents are fleeing from the military. They have offered little or no resistance, and are now dispersing and seeking refuge from their pursuers. The bands at Ybarra and Jaquey-Grande, province of Matanzas, stood their ground. They have been attacked by troops, but the results of the conflicts have not been made known. The Regiment Maria Christiana started to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

The Home Rule party here condemn unstintedly the action of the insurgents. They say the movement is ill-timed, hopeless and bound to defer the hopes of Cuba's best friends. They regard those leaders who are not brigands as devoted but hot-headed patriots who have taken desperate chances rather than wait for a favorable opportunity.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Chinese Ruler Expresses Willingness to Make Peace with Japan But Will Continue to Fight if Demands Are Exorbitant.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, February 27.—A *Central News* dispatch from Pekin says that an interview was obtained with Prince Kung at the close of the meeting of the Privy Council in that city, his fellow-councillors remaining and acquiescing in what the Prince said. Prince Kung remarked that Japan had seized Corea and made the Corean troubles a pretext for war. The disputes, however, could easily have been settled peaceably. He admitted that China had faults; that the war had been managed unwisely and that some of her officers were unfit and incompetent. For these disadvantages China must suffer. He expressed himself as ignorant of what Japan wanted or why she was fighting. Being told Japan probably wanted possession of the territory she had conquered, together with 400,000,000 taels indemnity, Prince Kung said he questioned very seriously whether it would be possible for her to make such a claim, adding, "China stands upon principle and Japan upon power. China knows that she is weak from a military point of view and has therefore concluded that her only option is to sue for peace. She has sent envoys for that purpose to consult with representatives of Japan and to agree to paying indemnity. China's purpose is sincere. If Japan will meet her in a friendly spirit the conclusion of peace will be possible. If her demands are exorbitant, China will continue to fight."

AQUIA CREEK ROBBERS.

Continuation of the Trial of Morganfield—Arguments of Counsel.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

STAFFORD C. H., VA., February 27.—At 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Thomas, for the defence, resumed and spoke for an hour. State Senator Little spoke for four hours and most of his argument was an attack upon the Adams Express Company and the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Mr. Little said that the State of Virginia was not prosecuting Morgan but that these two great corporations, the Adams Expres Co. and the Pinkerton Agency, had the State of Virginia by the throat and were compelling her to minister to their private malice

It was 4 o'clock when be closed his speech. Col. Shay followed until 6 o'clock when the court adjourned.

Bishop Manogue, of the Northern Catholic Diocese of California and Nevada, died in Sacramento yesterday morning.

The Modern Invalid

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physian; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative, Syrup of Figs. †

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Postmaster-General Bissell Resigns—Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, Will be His Successor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Postmaster-General Bissell set at rest all doubt as to his purpose of remaining in the Cabinet by tendering his resignation to President Cleveland this afternoon. This action was not taken hastily. As far back as the early Autumn Mr. Bissell felt that his law practice at Buffalo required his personal attention, and at that time he notified the President that sooner or later he would be compelled to retire to private life. Nothing further passed between the two gentlemen with reference to the matter until ten days ago, when Mr. Bissell again assured the President that he must soon resign his portfolio.

The letter of resignation is said to have been brief, and to have been couched in the usual formal terms. It recites the fact that he deems it advisable to retire from the Cabinet, and that he will do so upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The letter was written by the Postmaster General at the close of office hours to-day, and was by him personally handed to his chief a little after 5 o'clock.

Mr. Bissell said to-night: "I have placed my resignation in the hands of the President. The reason is that my professional work at home demands my attention, and I feel that I cannot longer remain away from it. The business of the Department is in good condition and its transfer to my successor can be made without affecting the public service." I have found my work agreeable, although at times quite onerous. I confess I leave it with regret, because I have become deeply interested in it, and had a desire to accomplish something more in the development of the Postal Service than I have found possible in these two years' of effort.

"I deeply regret also that I am thus compelled to sever official relations with the President and his Cabinet, which have been most satisfactory and cordial throughout. Perhaps, without impropriety I may say now that all rumors of disagreement between the President and any of his Cabinet have been without foundation. I doubt if there ever was a more harmonious cabinet than the present one and its members are a unit in support on every public question."

There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Bissell's successor will be Congressman Wm L Wilson, of West Virginia, the author of the tariff law. It is also understood that Mr. Wilson's name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. But for the fact that the President inend making Mr. Wilson a member of his official family, a tender of the Mexican Mission would, it is said, have been made to him. The President has been sincerely desirous of appointing Mr. Wilson to some office of dignity and importance commensurate with the West Virginian's abilities, and his loyalty to the principles of the Democratic party. When the President learned ten days ago that Mr. Bissel purposed soon to retire, he decided then that he should be succeeded by Mr. Wilson. This, at least, is the story given out by Mr. Wilson's friends to-night, and there are substantial reasons for believing that it is well founded.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED

Between the Southern Railway Company and Its Employes.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—After a conference lasting three days between Third Vice-President Baldwin, of the Southern Railway Company, and the Federated Board of the various organizations that are mainly interested in the new schedule of rates proposed by the Southern Railway, an agreement was reached this morning after a harmonious discussion of the schedule in all its phases. This schedule was signed by the men to-night at the office of Mr. Baldwin, and it practically remains as it was first offered, with some modifications of the rules in instances where it was pointed out to Mr. Baldwin that the men thought they should be differently prescribed. The schedule will go into effect May 1st on all lines of the Southern Railway, and in case either side should wish to make a change in the future a sixty days' notice to the other party will be required. all the members of the board expressed themselves as pleased with the courteous manner in which they were treated by Mr. Baldwin and the ready acquiescence with which he looked into every objection made.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Two of the Hughes Gang Captured—The Leader Wounded—One of the Posse Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., February 28.—The Hughes gang of bandits that held up the Texas Pacific Express in daylight six weeks ago, and got $100 000, have begun to operate in the Indian Territory. Yesterday the U. S. marshal received a telegram from Checotah, twenty miles south, giving the whereabouts of the gang, and stating that they had planned to hold up the M. K. & T. last night. Five marshals were ordered to Checotah at once. They trailed the gang all night and this morning located them in an old house eight miles from Checotah. The marshals rode to the house and called to the bandits to surrender. There was no response and James Nakedhead, a Cherokee Indian, broke in the door and shot and wounded Hughes, the leader of the gang. The fire was returned and Nakedhead fell dead. Hughes and another of the bandits were captured and the remainder of the gang took to the woods. The marshal's remains and the two outlaws were brought to Muskogee tonight.

FORTY MEN ENTOMBED.

Disastrous Mine Accident in New Mexico—It is Feared That All Have Perished.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CERRILOS, N. M., February 28.—A disastrous mining accident was reported from White Ash, three miles from here, this afternoon. Enough is known to show that many lives have been lost. At 4 p. m. eleven bodies had been taken out. The accident occurred this morning in the mines of the Santa Fe Co. It was caused by an explosion. At that hour the employes at the entrance to the mine heard a terrific roar, followed by the ground trembling. A dense volume of smoke poured from the entrance, making it impossible to enter until it had partially cleared.

Forty men were in the mine when the explosion took place. At 8 p. m. none of them had been rescued and it is feared that many if not all have perished. There is no way of escape through the entrance to the mine at present. The first body recovered was that of a driver, who was near the mouth when the explosion took place. Judging from his fate there is little hope for any one in the mine. Over half of the men in the mine have families and they are gathered around the mouth of the mine in dire distress.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SAVANNAH'S SENSATION.

Ex-Priest Slattery Under Police Protection—The Outbreak Deprecated by Prominent Catholics.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH February 27.—Everything has been quiet in Savannah to day. The disturbance precipitated by ex-priest Joseph Slattery's lecture has subsided, and no further trouble is anticipated. The police remained on duty all night in the vicinity of the hotel where Slattery and his wife were stopping. A detail of military was kept in readiness in case of a renewal of the disturbance or of an attempt to attack the ex-priest. This morning both the police and military were dismissed.

Slattery and his wife were on the streets during the day. Mrs. Slattery was to have lectured at Masonic Hall this afternoon but the Hebrew Association which has the hall under lease, cancelled its contract with Slattery for the lecture, and his own lecture which he was announced to deliver to-night was postponed. Five hundred ladies assembled to hear the ex-priest's wife, and finding the hall closed went to her hotel. Failing to secure a renewal of his contract for Masonic Hall, arrangements were made for Odd Fellows Hall and his lecture will be delivered there to-morrow.

Slattery asked Mayor Myers for protection to-day and was assured that every protection would be afforded him.

Rumors have been in circulation of attempts to fire Masonic Hall, but no such attempt has been made so far as is known.

The outbreak, which is the result of the effort on the part of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to prohibit Slattery's lecture, is deprecated by prominent Catholics. Vicar General Cafferty, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Savvannah, has advised all Catholics to refrain from violence and has used his influence to prevent any further trouble.

Slattery has received assurance from the authorities that he will be protected from molestation. He will be furnished a police guard during his lecture and at his hotel if there is any danger of demonstration.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

An Injunction Against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad That Will Give the Boycott of the S. A. L. a New Turn.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 27.—Quite a sensational injunction was granted in Atlanta to-night by Judge Lumpkin, of the Superior Court of Fulton county, which will give striking color to the situation among the Southern lines of railway in the recent boycott against the Seaboard Air Line. The injunction is taken by King & Spalding, special attorneys for the Seaboard in this case, and the suit is against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. It is claimed in the bill that the North Carolina & St. Louis entered into a contract with the Seaboard several years ago to allow it all the advances of traffic arrangements that it allowed every other road connecting with it. This agreement was made when the Seaboard Air Line made a deal with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis for the use of its terminals in Atlanta, using the tracks of the Western and Atlantic, which is owned by the State of Georgia and leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis. The bill further recites that when the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis decided to abide by the ruling of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and boycott the Seaboard, this contract was violated. It is claimed that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway will have to stand to its contract with the Seaboard above its agreement to abide the dictation of an organization of railroads. It is further recited that the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R. stipulates, that the lessee shall never discriminate under any circumstances against any railroad in favor of another and it is claimed that the Governor of Georgia, if the boycott is pursued by the lessee, can cause the latter to forfeit its lease at any moment. This will give the boycott of the Seaboard a new turn.

DR. MOSES HOGE.

Celebration of His Semi-Centennial Anniversary at Richmond, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27.—The celebration of Rev. Dr. Hoge's semi centennial as a Richmond pastor closed tonight with a mass-meeting at his church. The church was literally packed to the outer doors, and many were turned away. There was an elaborate musical programme, and Dr. Hoge delivered an address reviewing the notable events in Richmond's history during his long experience and abounding in personal reminiscences. The discourse was one of the great efforts of Dr. Hoge's life.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 10 cents per line each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance. Fractions of lines counted as whole lines.

$75.00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands No experience necessary; sell at sight; permanent position. Address P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 16, Columbus, Ohio. feb 6 6t

North Carolina Supply Co., Electrical contractors, Electrical Supplies. Estimates furnished on all varieties of electrical construction. Postoffice Box 365, Store 220 Market street. su tu su 3t

Tobacco, Snuff, Flour and Molasses sold at bottom prices. Just received fresh lot best quality Crackers and Cakes. Consignments solicited of Cotton, Timber, Naval Stores and Country Produce of all kinds. Neill McKinnon, wholesale and retail grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

Portrait work,—Fine Photographs $1 per dozen. Get my prices on copying, enlarging and viewing before placing your order. Mail orders for copying and enlarging receive prompt attention. A trial order solicited. First-class work guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. Extra fine photographs a specialty. c21

John S. McEachern, 211 Market street, Deals in Grain, Hay and all kinds of Mixed Feed. Leave orders, or call us through Telephone 92. c21

Portner's Beer for purity, Portner's Beer for quality, Portner's Beer for everybody. That's the tune they all sing—Portner's Beer for everybody. c21

Palmetto Brewing Co., of Charleston, S. C. Export, Rice and Lager Beer. Branch office No. 402 Nutt street; deliveries promptly made anywhere in city. F. Richter, Manager. c21

Spirittine Chemical Co., L. Hansen manager. Wood distillers and refiners; Mfrs of Spirittine Oil for wood and iron preservation; Spirittine Paint, Tar Oil, distilled Tar and the 3 Spirittine remedies. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Wrapping Paper. If you wish to buy old newspapers, suitable for wrapping paper, or placing under carpets, almost at your own price, call at the STAR Office. Sept 28 tf

STATE SENATOR FRANKS

Died in Raleigh of Pneumonia—His Remains Taken to Onslow for Interment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 27.—Senator Edward M. Franks, from the Eighth district, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, died in this city at 2.45 this morning of pneumonia. He was thirty-eight years old and leaves one child.

The flags on the Capitol hung at half-mast to-day, and the Legislature adjourned until 3 o'clock in respect to his memory. His remains were carried today to Richlands, Onslow county, his home. He was quite prominent in his county and represented it in the Legislature of 1841.

WARM WIRELETS.

Wilson Bros.' flour mill, near Peabody, Kan., was destroyed by fire yesterday, the origin being unknown. The loss is $100 000; insurance, $70,000.

Fire at Halifax, N. S., early yesterday morning, destroyed the Government sheds and a number of the buildings The loss is estimated at a million of dollars.

Eastern capitalists have purchased 6,500 acres of phosphate lands in Levy county, Fla., paying therefor $65,000 cash. A large mining plant will be established near Bronson.

The United States steamer Minneapolis sailed from Newport yesterday. She is to join Admiral Meade's fleet in the West Indies as soon as possible. She will go to Trinidad and is scheduled to arrive there March 8th.

George D Boyden, one of the heaviest operators and best known members of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Tuesday night after a short illness, of quinsy. He was on 'Change Saturday apparently in good health.

Attorney-General Hancock, of New York, has denied the application of Geo. Rice, that he (the Attorney General) bring an action to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company because, principally, it was a trust.

The attempted settlement of the strike in New York of electrical workers and those of other trades that struck through sympathy, by the board of mediation and arbitration, failed completely at the meeting yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel.

C. E. Seits, a member of the New York Consolidated Exchange for nearly ten years announced his suspension yesterday morning. He was short one hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and long about 500 shares of stocks.

Some time ago the State of Georgia took control of the Northwestern Railroad to secure itself, the State having guaranteed the road's bonds. Under an act of the last General Assembly the Governor will sell the road at an early date. The indebtedness to the State is $260,000.

The preliminary trial at Lynchburg, Va., of Walker G. Hamner, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank, and R. H. Pannill, his alleged accomplice, resulted in the case being sent on to the grand jury. Neither Hamner or Pannill could give bond, and they were accordingly remanded to jail.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered

The Southern Cultivator — Dixie Farmer

The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed free on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO., 41½ Atlanta, Ga.

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Last Week of the Great Sale

OF—

The Great Bankrupt Stock

OF—

J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS.

DRY GOODS

AT—

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Dress Goods.

Its fearless action, tireless ambition—commands confidence of its patrons that shall rank it the Store of the State.

What other store could handle of DRESS GOODS we have.

Our Price.		Their Price.
34c	Blk and Navy Storm Serge,	50c
59c	46 inch Navy Storm Serge,	75c
$1	56-inch Navy Storm Serge,	$1 39
98c	54-inch colored Whipcord,	$1.50
35c	40 inch Fancy Cheviots and Plaid Fabrics,	59c
49c	Silk Finished Henrietta, all Shades,	75c
35c	" "	60c
9c	Colored and Black Danish Cloth,	12½c
13c	Fancy Crepons,	18c

Black Dress Goods.

Only the price with us—the qualities indisputable, and the bargain is made.

63c	46-inch silk fin'hed Henrietta,	$1
75c	" " "	$1.25
50c	40 inch " "	89c
65c	Diagonal stripe Batiste,	$1
79c	Satin striped Batiste,	$1 25
34c	Figured Mohair,	59c
45c	Fancy Weaves,	75c

Silks Slaughtered.

69c	Fancy shirt waist silks, brocaded satin and taffetas,	$1.50
69c	Heavy black Satin,	1.00
$1.15	Heavy black Duchese,	1.75
$1.19	Heavy gros grain Silks,	2.00
85c	Extra quality colored Silk Crapes de Chines,	1.25
89c	Beautiful line fancy Shirt waist and dress silks,	$1 25, $2
33c	Ki Ki wash silks,	75c

35c	32-in Pongee silk, all shades,	60c
49c	32 in extra Japanese silks,	75c
	We have cut our entire stock colored silk velvets uniform in price with those of Lichtenstein's stock	
95c	Secures you the choice, $1,	$1.75
49c	1 lot changeable surah silk,	75c

Domestics—Linens.

8c	Yard wide lonsdale shirting,	10c
20c	Bleached sheetings, 10-4	32c
15c	Unbleached sheetings,	20c
8c	45 in bleached pillow casing,	12½c
55c	9 4 Hemmed bleached seets, ready for use,	75c
60c	10-4 " " "	80c
15c	Hemmed pillow cases, ready for use,	25c
12c	" " "	20c
	all of the imported as the pride of the Twenty-third street Linen Department.	
25c	Oil red damask,	49c
42c	Oil red damask,	59c
31c	Bleached damask,	49c
31c	Black damask, red border.	49c
62c	Satin Damask,	89c

Rugs and Mattings.

Moquette Rugs 18 36, 88c.

Moquette Rugs, size 36x72, exquisite colorings and designs, value $5, sale price $3.49.

Smyrna Rugs, size 36x72, extra heavy quality, value $5 50, sale price $2.89.

Japanese Rugs, size 36x72, best quality, full size, value $2.75, sale price $1.89.

100 rolls China Matting, 40 yards to roll, value $6 per roll, sale price $3.98.

50 rolls Cotton Warp Matting, worth 35c per yard and $12.50 per roll, sale price $7.89.

Katz & Polvogt, 116 Market Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

KATZ & POLVOGT, 116 Market Street. feb 17 tf

$20 TO $150

TYLER'S FAMOUS ROLL CURTAIN DESKS.

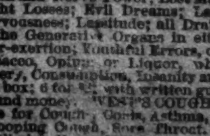
NEW STYLES.

Our mammoth catalogue of Bank Counters, Desks, and other Office Furniture for 1894 now ready. Desks, Chairs, Tables, Book-Cases, Etc., and at matchless prices, for the Best Goods made. BANK COUNTERS TO ORDER TO FIT ANY ROOM. Catalogue free. Send 12c to cover postage. TYLER OFFICE FIXTURE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 Whitehall St.

Geo. Mather's Sons Company, Established 1816. Printing Ink & Varnish Manufacturers 29 Rose St., N. Y.

A complete line of these celebrated Inks can be had of H. A. MURRILL, Wholesale Paper Dealer, 207 E. Trade street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by